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THE FRONT PAGE

A TARIFF preference is something a little more than a mere difference between two tariffs. A twenty per cent. preference is not the same thing when it is the difference between 70 and 50 per cent., as when it is the difference between 30 and 10 per cent. At 50 per cent. even the preferential rate may easily be prohibitive, and it is then not the slightest consolation that the 70 per cent. levied on non-preferential goods is equally prohibitive. If the fence cannot be climbed, the difference between its lowest and highest parts ceases to be of any interest.

In this sense the British Preference as operated by the present Government is certainly likely to have a more definite preferential effect than the British Preference as operated by its predecessor. It remains something of a question, how much of certain classes of goods, readily and efficiently manufacturable in Canada, we can afford to admit from any outside country, even Great Britain. This, we suggest, is a question which must largely be answered by experience. There are dangers about a period of over-importation just as there are dangers about a period of under-importation, but we have grave doubts whether the optimum level of tariff protection can be arrived at in any other way. Certainly it cannot be arrived at in any other way unless there is the fullest and freest disclosure of all the operating results and conditions in the protected industry; and while progress towards that desirable end has been considerable in the last ten years it has not yet been completely attained.

The growth of the system of Preference by Agreement—a natural consequence of the extraordinary state of economic nationalism prevalent throughout the world today, which makes it more or less indispensable to barter concession for concession—is strikingly demonstrated by the radical change of attitude of the Liberal party on the question of tariff agreements extending into the future with binding effect. In view of the terrific attacks, by all of Mr. Dunning's chief colleagues, upon the five-year term negotiated by Mr. Bennett in 1932 as being a gross invasion of the independence of future Parliaments, it is almost amusing to find the Finance Minister making a three-year agreement and vehemently contending that two years make all the difference in the world. It is true that Mr. Dunning was not in Parliament in 1932 and would probably have been much more moderate than his colleagues on this point if he had been. Since SATURDAY NIGHT was never able to share the views of the Liberal party on this point, and has long been a profound believer in definite periods of mutual commitments for developing the channels of trade, it is pleasing to find that when in power the Liberal attitude is much more practical than when in Opposition. Treaties and conventions, as much as trade agreements, are always a limitation upon the sovereign power, whether that sovereign power resides in Parliament, in a monarch or in a Fuehrer. They are a limitation which can be got rid of by breaking the agreement or the treaty, so that the sovereign power can always resume its unimpaired sovereignty subject only to whatever penalties may follow the repudiation. The sovereign power of the Canadian Parliament is limited by scores of such agreements. It cannot, for example, because of the Kellogg Pact, employ war as an instrument of national policy; but Mr. King has never objected to that fetter upon its freedom. We predict that in future nobody will object to three-year commitments on tariff preferences, and that whenever a five-year commitment looks more suitable to the purpose nobody will object to that either.

HOW TO LOOK AT TARIFFS

IN THE discussion of the probable effects of a new tariff schedule it is a good deal more important to consider the actual figure of the proposed duty than the difference between it and the duty which has been imposed in the past. The fact that a certain rate of duty has been in force cannot really be taken as *prima facie* evidence that that rate is necessary to the existence of the protected industry.

Thus when we find that a duty of 18½ cents per pound has been completely removed from the British Preferential Tariff on "Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in part of wool or similar animal fibres, but of which the component of chief value is not silk nor artificial silk, n.o.p.," we are apt at first glance to feel that something rather terrible has happened to a beloved Canadian industry. It is only when we come to analyse further, and discover that there has long been in addition to this specific duty, and still remains, an ad valorem duty of 27 per cent., that it may begin to occur to us that possibly an efficient Canadian industry ought to be able to survive under such external competition, or perhaps to wonder whether an industry which cannot survive is really worth maintaining at so considerable an expense. The specific duty, now abolished, of course bore most heavily on the cheaper grades of goods. A recent importation showed, for example, that in the case of some cheap wool puttees the sum actually

collected was 49 per cent of the price at the customs port, and this is moderate compared with the ad valorem effect of the combined duties on some other types of manufactured goods. Blankets, for example, have now to struggle along with only 20 per cent. and five cents a pound as against 22½ per cent. and ten cents (all subject to one-tenth off if shipped direct); but the old rate often totalled 40 per cent. and higher, and the new rate will still be nearly 30 per cent., and blankets are after all something of a necessity for the poor. The specific duty on wool socks and stockings has been 6½ cents per pair—rather a lot on cheap goods, when added to an ad valorem of 30 per cent. (both less one-tenth); that goes down to 2½ cents and 20 per cent. The old rate showed 69 per cent on a sample shipment; the new one would give a little under 40 per cent. It ought to be possible for the Canadian manufacturer to give the Canadian farmer wool stocks at not more than 40 per cent. above a fair British price; and wool socks are singularly necessary in this climate.

Revising the tariff is somewhat like the strip-tease acts in the burlesque theatres. It isn't what you take off that matters, it is what is left when you have finished.

THE EDITING OF "LIBERTY"

IT MUST be an exacting business, editing the Canadian edition of that singular American periodical, *Liberty*. So much to keep in from the American edition; so much, and so importantly, to leave out. Suppose, for example, that the editor of the Canadian edition had failed—as he fortunately did not—to leave out from the issue of this current week the article on pages 14 and 15 of the American edition, by that admirable novelist but not very profound economist or statesman, Professor John Erskine. Mr. Erskine's heading is: "In Plain American, to Hell with these Debt-Settling Foreigners." The meaning of this phrase is further elucidated by a cartoon, occupying the rest of the top of these two pages, depicting Uncle Sam looking suspiciously towards

John Bull and three other figures representing France, Germany and Italy, who are temptingly holding out a bag of gold and trying to lure him into the jaws of a trap labelled "Another War." The article makes it clear that the term "debt-settling" refers to any effort to negotiate an arrangement of the Europe in obligations to Washington other than payment in full—though curiously enough Mr. Erskine doesn't want even payment in full, which makes it extremely difficult to know what he does want.

The article, which is circulated all over the United States by the same proprietors and publishers as circulate the Canadian edition in Canada, is a typical example of an attitude which is fortunately not too common among educated Americans of the type to which Mr. Erskine presumably belongs. It observes that Great Britain surpasses all the other European nations "in the art of persuading other peoples to die for her. She had others besides Wellington to stop Napoleon at Waterloo. She had India and Japan and China and her colonies and the rest of us on her side in the Great War. The victory, when it came, was hers. The friendly outsiders went home to their natural condition of inferiority. The debts died. England owed nothing."

It is, we repeat, singularly fortunate that this article did not get into the Canadian edition. The article on hockey which took its place was far more suitable for the perusal of us simple-minded Canadians.

POTS AND KETTLES

MR. HEPBURN made several speeches in the Legislature last week, but two of them were particularly noteworthy. One of them was a violent outburst of protest against some suggestion that Senator O'Connor might have some kind of financial interest in something that the Ontario Government was doing about supplies for penal institutions. The other was an equally violent outburst of suggestion

(Continued on Page Three)

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

DON'T look now, but isn't that another picture magazine?

Overheard at the gas-mask party: "I don't recall the name but the mask is familiar."

A reader wants to know what has become of the old-time patent medicine shows. Hasn't he heard? They're on the air!

The trouble with defence is that people will insist on getting offensive about it.

Come to think of it, if executives ever did a sit-down strike, how would you know it?

There are so many digest magazines being published that we'll soon have to have a digest of digest magazines.

We see the powers have finally decided to cut off Spain. Well, better isolate than never, we suppose.

And then there is the story of the girl who wanted to be different. She went to a gas-mask party wearing a diver's helmet.

The British are working overtime to make the Coronation the biggest show of all time. They are handicapped, however, by the fact that the leading role has to be played by an understudy.

Puzzle-makers recently held a convention in New York. Notable among the missing delegates was the chap who invented the capitalist system.

If they are going to bestow a title on Premier Baldwin, why not take a hint from Gilbert & Sullivan and call him the Duke of Placid Torso?

Thought for the week: A fool and his money are soon parted.

Europe seems doomed to extinction. Even if there isn't another war it will scare itself to death at the thought of one.

Esther, who has been down in New York, says she was disappointed in the play, "You Can't Take It With You", someone having told her it was about a stranger to New York who bought the Brooklyn Bridge.

DRAMA AT FESTIVAL

BY W. M. T.

The editor has not the slightest doubt that every participant in any of the series of Regional Festivals now nearing its conclusion will be perfectly certain that this article is written about his own particular Festival and could not possibly apply to any other. The explanation of this is that, to paraphrase the words of Stephen Leacock, all Drama Festivals are the same Drama Festival. The one that "W. M. T." is writing about is one that at least nine-tenths of our readers are not thinking about at all.

HAVING assisted in a small way in one of the recent Regional Drama Festivals, I have had the opportunity for close and intimate observation; while on the other hand the very minor nature of my duties and association with the Festival have enabled me, I believe, to preserve a detached viewpoint.

In my pre-Festival meetings with actors, producers, stage managers and property men, I was profoundly impressed with the deadly earnestness of all these worthy people, which seemed to be in inverse proportion to their responsibilities. Perhaps the property people had the job most at heart. I cannot imagine that the preparations for a Roman gladiatorial contest could have been made with a more serious mien or a greater sense of the importance of the impending event.

The stage men, the lighting men—what a wealth of technical language almost unintelligible to one with little experience in the ways of men of the stage! True, they would unbend a little at the conclusion of a rehearsal or a technical discussion, and then they would tell amusing stories of their mistakes of omission and commission in the past, before they had reached their present high state of efficiency.

THERE was a little more variety in the demeanor of the actresses and actors. (Yes, that is the correct order.) It varied from the very nervous and timid type—eagerly listening for the slightest word of encouragement and praise, via the jolly and good humored and the slightly cynical, up to the really proud and magnificent type. Very important indeed, these latter with all the traditional temperament of the professional stage; to be handled with honeyed words.

Still further up in the hierarchy were the Regional President, Festival Director, and Vice-Presidents. These had the greater responsibility and therefore the greater clout, because, joking apart, the Festival was a great success.

AND the plays! They have been described at length. In this humble observer's opinion the selection was on the whole very good, especially in view of the limited number of one-act plays available.

The presentations! Likewise maintaining a good standard, evidencing hard work and careful rehearsing. Those anxious moments before the curtain went up! The producer's audible sigh of relief when the play started as planned, his muttered curse at the omission of a carefully rehearsed accent or action; did HE notice that? It subsequently proved that HE didn't, as HE didn't forget to mention anything HE had noticed. But nothing could equal the anguish when the electrician floored it and "flooded" too soon. Deep curses and subsequent reproaches, with scarcely accented apologies and even a suspicion that the whole thing had been planned, just to rob Harmonia of its glory! Truly there was more drama around the stage than on it.

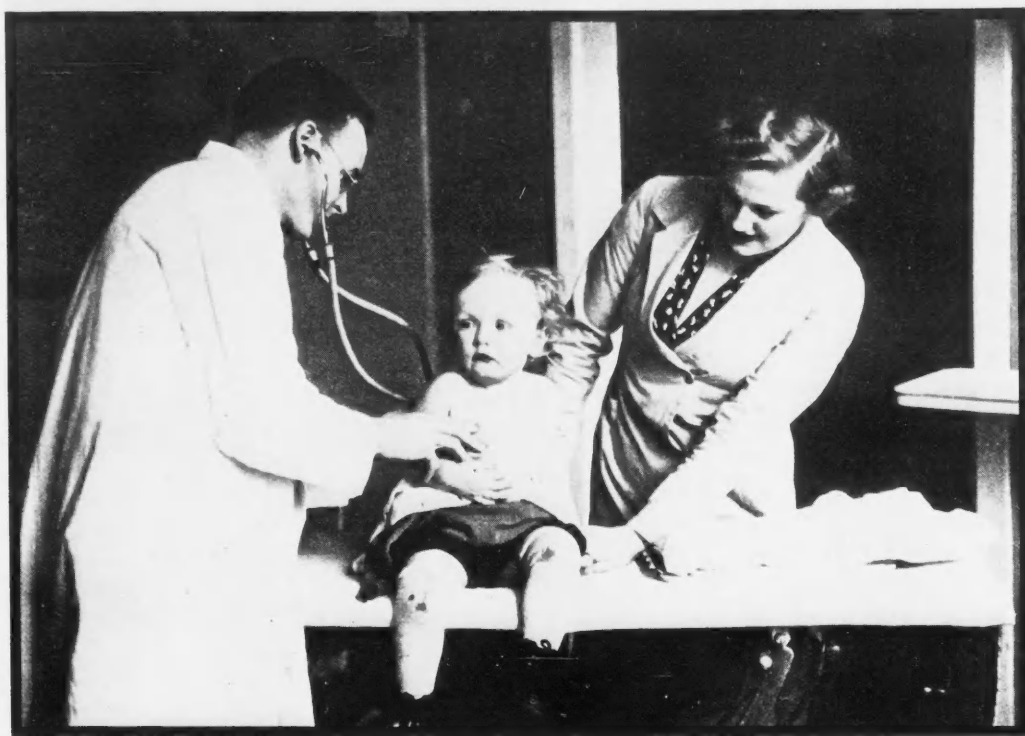
AND the Adjudicator! It soon became evident that HE was the best part of the show, and knew it! Like the little maid at old, "When he was good, he was very, very good, and when he was bad, he was horrid!" I am convinced that the plays he condemned were not as bad, nor were the plays he lauded as good, as he implied; in other words the contrast was exaggerated. But after all, we had asked him to criticize, and it was a mistake on the part of some of the casts to express openly their disgust. Any disapproval of the adjudicator might well have been left to the newspapers. But "we are only poor, weak mortals after all," and when the play on which we have expended so much time and effort, the production about which we have been assured by our admiring relatives and friends that it equals the work of Sir Henry Irving and Nazimova in their prime, is at stake, it is rather hard to listen to the man we have paid to come and tell us how good we are, turning round and telling us that we are rotten. Perhaps sober reflection will bring the comfort that the criticized are the ones who got the best value for their money from the critic.

AT THE subsequent receptions, gaiety and good fellowship reigned supreme, in spite of the lugubrious countenances of the actors whose feelings had recently been harrowed. Some of the latter went straight home, but it was much nicer to go and listen to one's friends saying hard things about the adjudicator.

Summing up, it was good fun in the company of very congenial and capable people, and if they should ask me to shift scenery or usher at the next Festival, I shall be there.

TORCH SONGS AND CLINICS. Members of the Junior League of Toronto, who are preparing for their annual night club entertainment and spring flower show at the Eaton Auditorium, March 9 to 13, are depicted in these photographs in some of their more routine activities. The lady who is painting the jolly murals in a ward of the Hospital for Sick Children is Mrs. Alan Skaith, who is in charge of decorations for the night club and is also taking part in the floor show. Mrs. Aubrey Baillie, who is assisting a physician to examine a small patient at a clinic in the Hospital for Sick Children, where forty-five other members of the League do similar work, will sing torch songs at the night club show.

—Photos by "Jay."



OLD-STYLE RUSSIAN LIBERAL ON CONSTITUTION

BY COUNT PAUL IGNATIEFF

Last week we published an article in the form of a letter from our frequent contributor, Nicholas Ignatieff, to his father, on the subject of the new Russian Constitution. This week we publish the reply. The writer is Count Paul Ignatieff, an eminent Liberal statesman of the Old Regime in Russia who is now resident in the Province of Quebec, Count Paul was at one time Deputy Minister of Agriculture and later Minister of Education, holding the latter office during the Great War. The Ignatieff family are among the most distinguished in modern Russian history, Count Paul's father having been Head of the Department of Oriental Affairs and later Minister of the Interior, and his grandfather having been Prime Minister.

My dear son:

I AM very pleased that your letter about the new Soviet Constitution gives me the opportunity to put "les points sur les i", as the French say, in our discussion on the subject.

You summarize my opinion of this Constitution in two propositions: that this document does not represent a genuine attempt to democratize the existing system in Russia; and that the whole thing is just a gigantic fraud foisted upon the Russian people.

The first proposition you have formulated for me accurately. The second does not fully represent my idea. Actually I consider that this Constitution is

GREAT BRITAIN TO CANADA

BY ROBERT ALLISON HOOD

THE all well those you want it fine for trade. And those trade agreements you defend With no dissenting voice, your goods you send To friendly ports afar, all untraded.

Under the Union Jack, and none may raid Your country's resources. Tell me then, my friend, are you asleep, will you gladly lend For this our debt defense your timely aid.

Safely we'll hold crises with one voice The partners of our commonwealth may speak In no uncertain tone the word for peace. So small our Kingdom's influence increase, That when grown mighty, which must else be weak, And all the little nations loud rejoice.

not only a gigantic fraud foisted upon the Russian people but a fraud foisted upon the whole world, especially the Western World. Probably in the opinion of its authors it is a good piece of diplomacy at this critical period for the position of Soviet Russia within the concert of the great powers.

THE Russian masses have had no little experience with great frauds. Lenin's party won its predominance through catch phrases all conveying promises: "Land to the peasants!" "Peace! Soldiers, back to your homes!" Where are these promises now? The land belongs to the state; the collective farms are run by outsiders belonging to the new bureaucracy. The peasant is enslaved more than ever, while more soldiers are under colors now than ever before and the entire nation is militarized.

Were the people not given the New Economic Policy, the "N.E.P."? Where is it now? The workshops were promised to the toiling masses. Now they belong to the state and the workman is more enslaved than under any capitalistic system.

To these frauds the Russian nation has replied by passive resistance, and Comrade Stalin has already had more than a few examples of it. This Constitution is his answer. It is not often that one who has been in office so long as he learns new tricks. Is it not therefore most likely that the answer is another fraud?

WHILE I was reading your letter an old Russian picture by Repine came to mind. It represents a scribe writing. He is surrounded by a group of Cossacks who, with great merriment and faces full of mischief, help the scribe to draw up a document which you can see by all the faces is meant to deceive somebody. They are composing their answer to the Turkish Sultan. I can see Comrade Stalin in the Kremlin drafting his Constitution. His colleagues round him are making merry, and Comrade Litvinov is assuring them that the Western World will take it all at its face value.

And so it seems it did! But mostly on this continent. In Europe the effect was not so great; the document came too late. I see in the European press that they are not so credulous now, after what happened in China, in Spain, and even in France, what

with the misdeeds of the "Muscovites" in the *Front Populaire*. And they are suspicious because of the ever present question of the Soviet Government's relationship to the Comintern, while so many prominent members of the Government hold office in the latter.

If the Constitution had been promulgated when the influence of Comrade Litvinov was in the ascendancy, the effect of this "epistle to the Turkish Sultan" would have been greater. But now his influence is on the wane and we do not see so many complimentary headlines in the press of Switzerland, France and England as we did only a few months ago.

I HAVE dealt first with this side of my views because you have omitted to mention it. Now I shall turn to your letter. You think that this document is a most important and positive contribution to human progress.

As the formulation of an idea on paper, I do not contradict that it is a contribution to human progress. That it is "most important and positive," I have very grave doubts. In my opinion, it is not formulae, and not even institutions, that are the most effective factors in the progress of humanity. They do not represent the greatest achievements towards the happiness and well-being of the masses.

It is the *homo*—the individual and the method he uses to reach his goals—that is the deciding factor. Even with very old formulae and bad institutions much good has been achieved by the right men. Just scrutinize your history and you will find it there.

The other day, in a speech to the British House of Commons, Sir John Simon invited Parliament to legislate "against the methods, not the creed," and he was quite right. Creed is an individual matter which concerns no one but oneself, but methods can, and must, be criticized. They are the yardsticks by which we judge individuals and governments.

YOU yourself are quick to criticize the methods of Stalin and Company. Will they change? Have they shown any inclination to change? The recent pitiless destruction of former friends and collaborators, not of a different creed, but of differing opinion with regard to policy does that indicate change of method? The recent expulsion from the Academy of Sciences of two very prominent men, who previously were not only recognized as eminent but who had been honored by having their names given to the institutions of science where they had worked for many years under this system—does this suggest that the dictator has become suffused with the democratic quality of tolerance as he grows older? Let me tell you of another incident—one rather close to home. I have just recently learned that a relative of ours, who is now a citizen of Poland, believing, now that the

"guarantees of personal rights" have been granted, he might bring his old spinster sister to join him, made the *démarches* and paid the dues, but the old lady of nearly seventy was refused permission to leave Soviet Russia. Or did you read the other day a despatch in the press that the whole educational system introduced by the local federal Governments of the USSR was reversed by orders from the central organization of the Communist party—and the local Governments had to obey?

Have their methods changed? Is there any hope for change? Can we speak of democratization, free election of truly representative people, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, when beforehand it is declared that only one party, the Communist one, will be tolerated? Moreover, one should remember, that political recognition is limited not to the whole Communist party but only to that faction of it which happens to agree with Stalin in everything at the moment.

IT MAKES me think of the observations Lenin himself once made on his crew: out of every hundred so-called party members five or six are real Communists by creed—fanatics—then come a number who are best defined by a Russian proverb: "They go where the wind is blowing." The rest are adventurers whose deeds have cut them adrift from the past. These perhaps are not Lenin's exact words but this is the sense of his historic statement. The periodical "cleansings" of the ranks of the party shows how accurate in his description their first great leader was.

No, dear son, it would be useless to try to persuade us who believe in real democracy—in methods as well as creed—that there is any sign of democratization under Comrade Stalin and his gang unless it can be proved that their methods have changed.

Please do not misunderstand me. I say "under Comrade Stalin and his gang." Democratic creed, democratic spirit, was and will be one of the characteristics of the Russian people. Is it not Mr. Chamberlain, the noted correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor*, who says in his book that the Russians by character are the most thorough democrats? And they always were throughout their history—even under the Tsars, I would like to add. To find how true this statement is you have only to study such institutions as the village communities, the "volost" organizations, with their own form of administration and their own elected judges, or our "zemstvos" and town municipalities or the "artel." There we have the real democratic methods and the real democratic creed—in the Russian-Oriental way.

I SUSPECT you smile. And I am sure if this is read by some "Western" people they also will smile. But just look at your own criticism of the existing

democracies. Have you not found even in that small part of the world, Europe, that there are many different forms of democracy and expressions of the democratic spirit in the methods the nations have used to solve their problems? And the Russian nation has had throughout its history its own peculiar way of solving them.

One of the main differences I see between Russian democracy and the others is that the Russian type has placed in the forefront as its goals the principles of service and justice, whereas the Western peoples tend to regard happiness and the freedom of the individual as the great goals.

This spirit of service was predominant in Russia. Here is the reason the co-operative movement took such deep root there. Even Comrade Stalin had to give way to it, for, after exterminating the best of the agriculturalists on the altar of his god, Collectivization, he had to return under pressure of the resisting peasantry to the "artel" idea.

YOUR harsh criticism of Western democracy is, alas, in some respects deserved. But you are too pessimistic. The younger generation seems always to be in such haste and does not see the realities clearly enough. The main defect in the otherwise admirable structure and spirit of the Anglo-Saxon

DEATH

BY STELLA FALK

IF DEATH were just what they said he was, An image with sickle and tight-set jaws, That came at the end and touched with his hand To summon the soul with a grin command;

And if he came with a flaming sword To muster me forth before my Lord, And the river Styx were a raging sea, Still death would hold no terror for me.

But death is a sneaking, creeping mouse That was trapped within when I built my house, And he scuttles about from room to room, And gnaws at the fabric still on the loom;

And up in the attic he makes his nest, And fits like a shadow of broken rest, What matter the end with its bitter strife, If death denied not my house of life!

Toronto, Ont.

democracies is just that the habit of every-day service to the neighbor, to the community, and to the nation has been so little developed. But do we not see that there is a trend toward the development of this good habit? Is not this characteristic present to a high degree in the much criticized upper class of Great Britain?

I am sorry, but I too must place the blame for the slowness of this development on the doorstep of my colleagues, the educationists. They have been too much taken up with the demands of the era of industrialization and mechanization. They have paid too much attention to the machine, to the vocational side of education, forgetting that real education is the development, in the right way, of the spiritual forces in the generation that comes to be educated.

No, I have never been a pessimist, and nothing from the book of life will incline me to become one now. I see progress at every step. There may be mistaken steps, but the trend is surely true. Advancement may not be so swift as young people would like, but Nature and Life are of a very much "Older Generation," and they do not hasten.

YOU say Stalin is "inscrutable as a sphinx." But is he alone in being a "sphinx" to the Western mind? Is not all Russia as well as the entire Orient, from Egypt to Byzantium, inscrutable to the West?

East and West have understood each other never; but they will have to understand each other one day. Russia has been even more a sphinx to the West because it has been her historical destiny to be the blending point for East and West. Look through our literature. Read the poems of Tutech and Khomiakoff of the past century and you will find that they were all certain that *ex oriente lux* and that Russia will speak, as they said, "her word to the world!" Russia—not Comrade Stalin with his "Constitution."

I am very glad that your "westernization" has taught you to be respectful to your father even in hot discussion, but I prefer to end my letter in the old Russian way.

Your *Batko Drug* (loving father and friend),

PAUL IGNATIEFF



HONORING CHIEF SCOUT. At the head table at the recent dinner at the Royal York celebrating the eightieth birthday of Baron Baden-Powell were W. J. Cairns, Sir Edward Beatty, Lord Tweedsmuir, W. H. J. Tisdale and the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Hon. Dr. H. A. Bruce. —Photo by "Jay".

ROOT AND CANADA

BY LAWRENCE J. BURPEE

THE death of Elihu Root removes one of the few remaining human landmarks of Canadian-American relations of the days before the Great War. It was on January 11, 1909, that Mr. Root, then Secretary of State of the United States, and James Bryce, then British Ambassador at Washington, signed a treaty that embodied the far-sighted ideas of two very remarkable men of the principles that should govern two neighboring countries in their mutual relations. Associated with the negotiators of the treaty were two eminent Canadians, Sir George Gibbons, then Chairman of the International Waterways Commission, and Dr. W. K. King, Chief Astronomer of Canada and Canadian member of the International Boundary Commission. Behind the negotiators, and lending their powerful support to the treaty, were President Theodore Roosevelt and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. Root was the last survivor of that remarkable group of statesmen and experts.

In that treaty Mr. Root and his associates embodied a number of ideas that seemed daring in 1909, and might seem daring to-day to men who lacked their vision, were it not that time has to a large extent justified their faith. The main purpose of the treaty was to create what is known as the International Joint Commission, and to clothe it with authority not only to examine into but also to settle a wide variety of questions involving the interests of Canadians and Americans and their relations one to the other. The Commission has now been functioning for over a quarter of a century, and, although the treaty under which it exists contains a provision by which it may be denounced by either side on twelve months' notice, there is not now and never has been any reason to suppose that either country would invoke it.

THE character of the Commission is as unusual as its jurisdiction. It consists of six members, three appointed by the President of the United States and three by the King on the recommendation of the Canadian Government. It contains no umpire drawn from outside sources. The six Commissioners were expected to find a solution of their problems without depending upon a casting vote, and here as elsewhere the wisdom of Mr. Root and Mr. Bryce was justified. They believed that it would be possible for three intelligent and fair-minded Americans and three intelligent and fair-minded Canadians to get together all the facts in a particular matter, then sit down around a table and reach a conclusion that would be reasonable and just to all the interested parties, whether they were citizens of Canada or of the United States. And that is what happened. In the past twenty-five years the Commission has disposed of a wide variety of problems, involving always the interests of people on both sides of the boundary, involving in a number of cases very large investments, and sometimes affecting the welfare and even the lives of millions of Canadians and Americans. Nevertheless the Commission has never yet failed to reach a conclusion that was fair and reasonably satisfactory to the people directly concerned, and, which surely is more remarkable, its decisions in practically every case have been unanimous.

THE authority of the Commission is three-fold. Under certain articles of the treaty it has final jurisdiction over questions involving the use of boundary waters, of rivers crossing the boundary, or of rivers flowing from boundary waters. Under another article it becomes an investigatory body, to gather the facts and make recommendations to the two governments. Here it carries on the functions of the former International Waterways Commission. By still another article of the treaty it is given final jurisdiction over any matter that may be referred to it by the Canadian and United States Governments.

This last article goes far beyond that previously mentioned. One is confined to problems arising along the common frontier; the other is unlimited. Under its terms the Commission might be called upon to deal with a question arising in Northern Canada or Louisiana, provided in either case interests of citizens of the other country were involved. One, again, makes the Commission merely a fact-finding body. The other constitutes it a final court of appeal. It is a remarkable fact that the Senate of the United States, which has so often rejected treaties of not anything like such far-reaching significance, was persuaded to confirm this treaty that involves a very definite and substantial sacrifice of the sovereignty of the United States.

THAT both the treaty and the Commission have not escaped criticism in the United States goes almost without saying. The Senate in that respect is very much like any other legislative body. It is made up of men coming from various parts of the country, different in politics, in temperament, in points of view. No two members of that august body perhaps ever stood farther apart in most of these re-

spects than Senator Root and Senator Borah. While each recognized and respected the earnestness and sincerity of the other, it was almost impossible for both to approve of the same thing.

Several years after the Commission had been launched, a debate took place in the Senate over the annual appropriation for its maintenance. Mr. Borah had it all his own way for a time, sparring with half a dozen Senators, who understood that the Commission was designed to encourage friendly relations between their country and Canada, but beyond that had only the foggiest notion of what it was all about. The redoubtable Senator from Idaho was thoroughly enjoying himself, leading his opponents from one mental quagmire to another. He was well informed about the treaty and the Commission, but either took a distorted view of the matter or was in one of his not infrequent moods of caustic contrariness.

MEANWHILE Mr. Root sat gravely in his seat, listening courteously to the debate, and, perhaps, waiting for the right moment to intervene. When the moment came he told the Senate in a few words what the Commission meant to the United States and Canada as an instrument for the peaceful settlement of international disputes. And, in reply to a comment by Senator Borah, he added: "I do not believe we shall ever see the time when this Commission will not be needed to dispose of controversies along the boundary line in their inception, furnishing a machinery ready at hand for people to get relief and redress without going through the long processes of diplomatic correspondence. I think it will have to continue as long as the ordinary courts of the country continue."

Mr. Borah asked if there was not provision in the treaty for winding up the Commission.

The Commission, Mr. Root explained, depended on the treaty, and the treaty could be terminated by either side on due notice. If the treaty was abrogated, the Commission would of course go with it.

"Perhaps, then," said Mr. Borah, "there is some hope of terminating the matter at some time."

"There is," was Mr. Root's dry reply, "some slight fear of it."

MANY years later, in fact almost exactly two years ago, when Mr. Root was a very old man, frail in body, but with the same indomitable spirit that had carried him through many legal and political battles,

THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

that Senator Meighen had had some kind of financial interest in something that the late Government did about the purchase of power for the Hydro.

Mr. Hepburn's interest in the preservation of the amenities of debate would be much more convincing if he would desist from being himself the most flagrant violator of them. It is his regular practice to announce that he has convincing proofs of the most atrocious crimes against the public weal, committed by prominent members of the Conservative party, proofs which will drive them from public life in a cloud of infamy and execration—and then to forget entirely to follow up the announcement by the production of any proofs whatever. The method is that of a small boy and not of a responsible public man. In the case of Mr. Meighen it has become positively amusing; for Mr. Hepburn has for years been announcing at intervals that he proposed to terminate the career of the Conservative Senate Leader in a week or two, and all he has ever done is to hold an investigation into the Abitibi transactions which left Mr. Meighen looking even more respectable than before. We suggest that Mr. Hepburn read over the reports of his high-sounding rebukes to the critics—very mild critics in comparison—of Senator O'Connor, substituting the name of Senator Meighen, and then take his own advice and follow it very carefully for the future. As soon as he does, we shall be delighted to join him in asking for an equal degree of good manners and responsibility on the other side of the Legislature.

THE VANISHING MAGAZINE

THE American magazine is devouring itself. Slowly but surely before our unsuspecting eyes it is swallowing its tail and vanishing from the world of print. This startling phenomenon reveals itself in several forms. Magazines are shrinking in size. The pattern of the *Saturday Evening Post* has been succeeded by that of the *Readers Digest*. Even so wary a publication as *The American Mercury* has succumbed to the trend, and the publisher of *Esquire*, unable to contract that magazine without making it appear a one-volume edition of the Five Foot Shelf, has done it by proxy in the production of the diminutive *Coronet*. Today the pocket size magazine rules the field.

More sensational still has been the condensation of text. It began mildly enough with the introduction of the short short story and the pithy compact article. Then overnight the movement toward the compression of reading matter was accelerated by two radical innovations—the digest magazine and the picture magazine.

An examination of these self-destructive forces in magazine form and content leads inevitably to the conclusion that they must converge and that the magazine of tomorrow will be a vest-pocket digest of picture magazines. Beyond that the imagination hesitates to go. But one cannot escape the conviction that in the womb of time there is already germinating the idea of a sub-microscopic magazine, textless, pictureless, formless, that will pass unnoticed through the finest filters that science can devise.

THE UNIFIED NATIONS

THE methods which make possible the present semblance of a unified national will in Germany were strikingly evidenced by the revelation of the "suicide" of Pastor Weisler in a concentration camp a few days ago. It is important to remember that Pastor Weisler has never, so far as his friends in the outside world are aware, been convicted of any offence even against Nazi law and even in a Nazi court. He was not serving a sentence; he was merely being held



IT ALL DEPENDS ON WHO'S GOING TO DRIVE!

and the same keen interest in every agency that made for better relations among the nations, he sent to the Canadian and American offices of the Commission a copy of his latest photograph, with this inscription: "For the International Joint Commission, whose work is a signal illustration of the true way to preserve peace—by disposing of controversies at the beginning before they have ceased to be personal and nations have become excited and resentful about them."

Mr. Root and the late Lord Bryce (he was raised to the peerage in 1913) had much in common, mentally and spiritually. Soon after the Commission was established Mr. Bryce sent a signed photograph as a token of his regard. A decade or so later, when he had had an opportunity of studying its work, he said this in a private letter: "The creation of the International Commission was one of the best things done in our time for peace and good will between the British Empire and the U.S."

No one had more profound understanding than Lord Bryce of the people and institutions of North America, and of the relations between the United States and Canada, and there is food for every serious

thought in something he once said in conversation. "It would be wise," he said, "for Canadians to remember that they are a people of nine millions living side by side with a nation of one hundred and twenty millions, separated only by an imaginary boundary of several thousand miles. A Commission that puts a country of nine millions on terms of absolute equality with one of one hundred and twenty millions, is something to be safeguarded by the smaller country."



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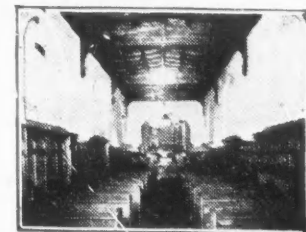
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OF THE MAKING OF BOOKS

A LITERARY critic has been lamenting the overproduction of books. There are too many books being published, he complains, more than people can possibly read. Something, he is convinced, has to be done about it. Well, he might get the publishers to agree to plough under every third book, although a more effective method would be to plough under every third publisher. But that would require the enactment of a law and if we have to choose between too many books and too many laws we'll choose the books, thank you. The ploughing under of every third author, or perhaps every third-rate author, might be considered, but that would also require a law. Besides, we are something of an author ourselves and three has always been our unlucky number.

It's really up to the publishers themselves to exercise a decent restraint and make one book grow where two books grew before. The publisher of "Wake Up Alone and Like It" has given them an inkling of how it might be done. But combining the titles of two books to produce a third is merely aggravating the situation we are trying to alleviate. The books themselves must be merged. Thus the production of books would be cut in half and the book stalls would no longer groan under the writing-man's burden. To give the thing a start, we suggest such combined volumes as "Pie in the Red Sky at Morning", "Listen for Lonesome Drums Along the Mohawk", "Work and Pilgrim's Progress", "The Shape of Things to Come and Get It", "The Sweet Cheat Gone With the Wind". The books might make peculiar reading, but that would not deter a generation brought up on the involved intricacies of Proust and the classic gibberish of Joyce.



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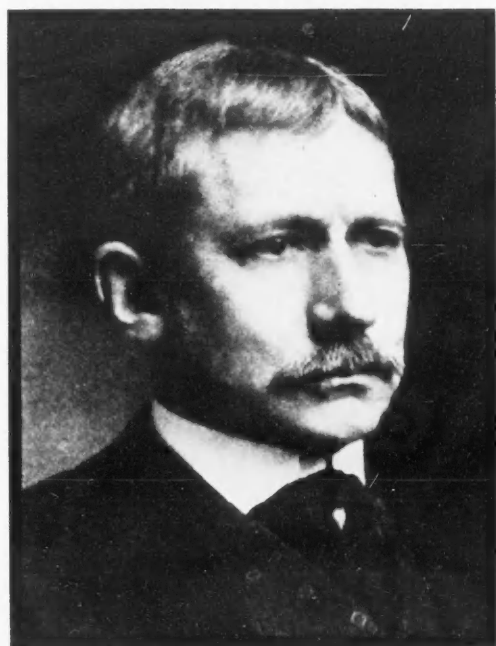
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THE LATE ELIHU ROOT

PATTERNS IN BUDGETS

BY RIDEAU BANKS

WHEN nominations are held for bigger and better iconoclasts, we beg leave respectfully to submit the name of whoever at that time may be occupying the post of Federal Minister of Finance.

And yet, if we suffer disillusionment on a fairly vast scale, the simple truth is that the fault is probably ours. Certainly we have no right, in the light of past experience, to expect that any Federal budget will be so radically different as to depart altogether from the political pattern which tradition dictates.

The fact is, however, that we do so expect. Each year, like hope springing eternal, the optimism rises that at long last what has been done in the past is not destined to be the full measure of what will be done on the present occasion. The mad notion springs up that political precedent will count for nought. We even look to see sweet reasonableness enthroned solidly in Federal fiscal policy.

And then we get—just another budget! And we realize that we should have known what to expect.

FOR the benefit of the uninitiated, and to guard against bitterness of disappointment in future years, we append briefly our infallible guide to the forecasting of budgets, with the modest claim that it will prove at least of as great practical value as any patent medicine almanac in the modern home.

Thus, in the first year of any new government, expect a substantial increase in taxation, and the announcement of a staggering deficit. The new taxes are necessary to impress upon the people the flagrant manner in which the preceding administration has been failing to raise the revenues necessary to meet its extravagances, and also to teach the voters the important lesson that they must not expect to elect the opposition party without taking a penalty afterwards. The deficit is important for purposes of comparison some years hence, when the return of wise statesmanship—and a little judicious juggling of the books—make it possible to announce a surplus on the eve of another election.

Then, in the second year of a new administration, expect nothing in the way of lower taxes, and only a modest reduction in the treasury deficit. The sound political argument against any remission of taxation at this stage is the fact that it will be forgotten by the people before they go to the polls and the benefit of it lost. As to the deficit, to wipe it out at the end of one year might leave the impression that the preceding government had not really made a lasting mess of things.

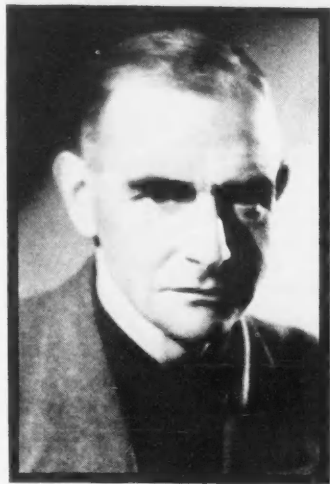
Finally, on the eve of another election, expect confidently a reduction in taxes and a handsome treasury surplus in one, and the same budget.

THIS year's budget belongs to the intermediate stage and runs true to form. There is no reduction in taxation. There is still a deficit. Politically it is a thoroughly normal and healthy budget.

Actually, to do it justice, it is something more than that. From the standpoint of budgets, it is the continuing proof that two negatives make a positive. There is no change in the adverse measures imposed by Canada in the United Kingdom market. And there is no increase in taxation, despite the fact that business is improving and might be regarded as in a position accordingly to endure somewhat heavier taxes. And so these results out of these two negative features a budget which is sound from the standpoint of politics and not without merit from the standpoint that it offers no impediment to the further progress of Canadian industry.

In fact, it is not a dynamic budget at all, but simply a budget built in accordance with the specifications sanctioned by the best tradition for the second year of a government in power.

In view of this, it may seem paradoxical to make the statement that



JOHN COULTER, author of "The House in the Quiet Glen," which is the prize-winning play in the Regional Drama Festival at Hart House Theatre.

It is a budget which confronts the Conservative party in Federal politics with a challenge which, if it chooses to ignore it, may be tantamount to an admission that this once Grand Old Party, in the sense in which the Dominion has known it since the days when Sir John A. originated the National Policy, has abdicated its functions.

IN OTHER words, to tear off its covering and pierce a little below the veil, it is a budget based on the beautifully simple, rather than a simply beautiful, principle of political economy that export trade is all that matters.

Now Parliament Hill regards this as rather a serious assumption not to be taken too lightly, and while the Western Liberals are gloating openly over the triumph of an economic doctrine which they have paid the *Winnipeg Free Press* and Mr. John Dugan a goodly sum to teach them over a period of many years, the statesmen from the industrial East—Liberal as well as Conservative—are just a little bit worried as to what their attitude should be. Actually, nobody really expects, especially since the Turgeon-Mellier commission has not yet rendered its findings, that the government would do the Roman holiday that it has done at the textile industry by cancelling all the specific duties which the late Bennett government imposed to reinforce the ad valorem rates in 1930.

Generally speaking, the objective of governments in Canada over a long term of years is to hold the balance fairly between the agricultural West, dependent for its prosperity on export trade, and the industrial East, which can flourish only on condition that it enjoys reasonable supremacy in its home market. In 1930, moved by the then dominant spectacle of industrial unemployment, Mr. Bennett probably loaded the scales a trifle in favor of Eastern industry as against Western agriculture—a loss of balance which he partially redressed in 1932 in negotiating the Imperial trade agreements. Now, according to all the evidences, Mr. King, yielding to the spectacle of an agricultural distress which has been acute for years although conditions now appear to be definitely on the mend, is traveling to the opposite extreme and cutting down tariffs to a point which threatens to kill the Eastern goose that laid the golden eggs by which the Prairie provinces have been supported in their years of drought and crop failure.

It is a real Western low-tariff Liberal budget, the like of which the Dominion has not seen since possibly the early days of Confederation. Actually, the textile industry is back in a worse position than it was in 1930, for since that time the ad valorem rates protecting it have been cut

from time to time on the grounds of the specific duties which Mr. Bennett added. Deprived of the specific duties and with lower ad valorem duties than they enjoyed in 1930, the textile workers of the Dominion have been brought simply by one stroke of Mr. King's pen into competition with the lowly paid operatives of Japan, Germany, and Czechoslovakia, and the lower-paid operatives, by comparison with Canadian standards, in the Manchester mills. In other words, the steak-and-mushroom standard of living which has been built up on this continent behind tariff walls is being asked to maintain itself against living standards in which rice or cheese are main ingredients.

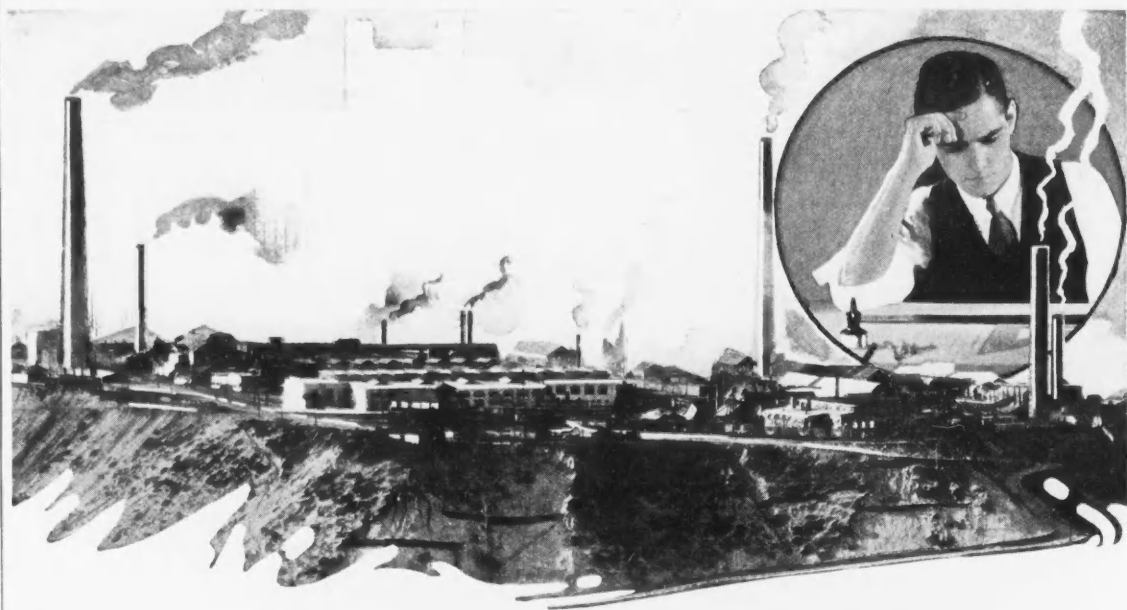
THAT this is a challenge which Federal Conservatism can hardly ignore must appear obvious. That the battle will be more than joined on the issue during the present session, however, is hardly likely. The necessity of co-operation between the two parties to permit the closing of Parliament and the consequent attendance of the Prime Minister at the Coronation will prevent any more extended hostilities. Furthermore, with the lease on power which the existing government still holds, the matter is one which experience is bound to have sufficient opportunity to demonstrate. Under the circumstances, accordingly, it is unnecessary to more than state the issue at the present time.

There are other more routine features of the budget as it is now before the Commons which Parliament Hill statesmen consider worthy of comment. One of them is the fact that in spite of an improvement of more than \$13,000,000 in its net revenue, the C.N.R. did not earn a single cent more towards the payment of its funded debt. With a wage dispute now before the government which, if the men are successful, will add approximately \$7,000,000 to C.N.R. pay envelopes, the outlook ahead of the government-owned system is not among the current grounds for optimism in Federal circles. The relief picture likewise affords cause for concern. The failure of improving business and of agricultural recovery to lessen the burden on relief rolls is viewed as confirmation of the contention of those in both government and opposition circles who have been claiming that a vested interest has been created in relief, which only the most drastic action will serve to eliminate.

FINALLY, there was Mr. Dunning's warning against the dangers of over-speculation. To all who were at all cynically inclined that caution caused a smile of some amusement. For they recalled that, just as the conflict which ranged from 1914 to 1918 was a "war to end war", so the stock market boom of 1929 was the boom that was to end booms. Following its collapse new and more stringent regulations were imposed upon stock exchanges, which, in turn, voluntarily subjected investors to stricter curbs. Notwithstanding all this, Mr. Dunning found it necessary in his budget speech to warn the people against succumbing to the lure of easy stock-exchange wealth.

The fact is that man cannot be saved from himself by arbitrary regulation. In fact, so far as the authorities can foresee, the only major effect of the various restrictions which have been introduced into stock-market gambling in recent years has been to leave the market responsive mainly to buying stimulus, and without short-sellers to bolster it on its downward side. So long as buying demand continues, everything is rosy. But the Parliament Hill authorities are by no means a unit in their faith in the efficacy of the new conditions which have been placed around the trading. Whenever the sellers first stampede the market, they fear, investors will learn the little worth of the supposed safeguards to trading which have been imposed in the past six years.

It is a real Western low-tariff Liberal budget, the like of which the Dominion has not seen since possibly the early days of Confederation. Actually, the textile industry is back in a worse position than it was in 1930, for since that time the ad valorem rates protecting it have been cut



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CORONATION PREPARATIONS UNDER WAY. London is already assuming a strange appearance as the stands for witnessing the Coronation parades go up. In the meantime Labor members of Parliament have been protesting the "disfigurement of Parliament Square" and demanding from the First Commissioner of Works an explanation for undertaking the work four months in advance.

THESE CORONATION GEMS

BY C. F. LLOYD

ALL loyal Britons will wish, if they stop to think about it, that the twelfth of next May will turn out to be as lovely, gold-and-blue, as only an English May day can be. On that day old London, the most royal, masculine, fascinating and romantic city in the world, will witness, God willing, such a display of gems, not to mention beauty, valor, loyalty and a score of other good things, including the racy London brand of humor, as this poor old drizzle-tailed, slightly lunatic world sees only once or twice in a lifetime. On that day the King, God bless him, and the Queen, may all the powers that be bless her, will wear real crowns, full of real gems, and in honor of good Queen Bess, the first Queen consort to bear the name Elizabeth since Elizabeth of York, the peeresses will wear coronets. We have forgotten whether a peeress's coronet may be jewelled or not, we think not, but at any rate there will be a fine display of rings, necklaces, bracelets, clasps and other whims, the whole forming a splendid flashing mass of color against the somewhat austere, time-worn but very lovely background of the old Abbey. The Abbey itself is a gem, a grand monument to that artist king, Henry III, a true artist, even if he did pull down a great Norman church, built by his predecessor, Edward the Confessor, to make room for his beautiful new church.

WHEN I was something less than knee-high to a grasshopper (I must have been about five) I was told the story of how a King of England and his Queen are crowned. Having even then a poet's imagination, and the story being told, as all stories should be told, greatly, with vivid bits of description, many a dignified phrase and all the grace notes of fine story telling, handsome about it, I visualized the whole thing. Now I was told among other things that at a certain point in the ceremony, to wit when the King was actually crowned, all the peers put on their coronets, and that later on when the Archbishop placed the crown on the head of Her Majesty the Queen, all the peeresses put on theirs too. Heaven only knows where all the queer fancies that children get into their heads come from. Perhaps they are part of the trailing clouds of glory we bring with us when we arrive in this best of all possible worlds. Be that as it may, I not only caught a blinding vision of each peer putting on his coronet, but I saw him, quite plainly, taking it out of a small black bag, where it had lain till that moment, and handing it to a footman in crimson velvet knee-smalls and silk stockings to brush and tidy. Where the peeresses kept their coronets till the auspicious moment arrived I am not quite sure. I seem to recall a bonnet box on a stool beside each of the noble ladies and a waiting gentlewoman hovering in the background with a whisk. The whole thing was quite like Alice in Wonderland, so much so in fact that I would not have been astonished to see the White Rabbit hurrying down the aisle towards the High Altar, carrying a pair of silk gloves, and followed by Alice herself.

WAS there ever a normal woman who did not love gems? I trow not. I have known women, a few, very queer ones, who could not bear the sight of children, and a few, quite as queer, who did not care for flowers, but I have yet to see any woman, from five to a hundred and five, in whose vicinity it would be quite safe to leave a fine string of diamonds, pearls, rubies, or emeralds, while one went away to wait on another customer or answer a phone call. Even blind women like the feel of gems. One dear old blind lady told me once that she could smell her favorite diamonds and that the smell reminded her of some great tropical flower. I do not intend to hint that all women are thieves; I merely want to say, in the strongest terms, that the darlings love jewels, and might, given suitable provocation, be strongly tempted to freeze on to any real fine ones that chanced to be lying around, unprotected by a glass case. I confess I am a woman to the extent of sharing this feeling about all precious stones, from the lovely amethyst, with a touch of magic in its misty purple lights, and the no less lovely aquamarine, suggestive of mermaids and dead men's bones, five fathom deep, to the snaky glitter of emeralds, the blaze of diamonds and the balet fire of my favorite precious stone, the ruby. There is something sinister about the ruby. It hints at the poison cup of the Borgias, a dagger hidden beneath a velvet cloak and the stealthy tread of the midnight assassin. I don't know whether Lucrezia Borgia wore rubies or not but I always associate diamonds with Queen Elizabeth and pearls with Mary Queen of Scots.

NEXT to flowers, stars, certain birds and perhaps some rare children, jewels are the most beautiful objects in existence. It was proof of a dawning aesthetic sense in primitive man when he and his wife (I wonder which thought of it first—the lady no doubt) began to notice that certain rare stones were not as other stones, but had, even when embedded in rock or clay, a fiery lustre, suggestive of uncanny powers. This is not true of the diamond, which requires polishing before its lustre begins to appear. Probably gems were first used to cure disease, to ward off the effects of the evil eye, or to invest the wearer with a portion of their own peculiar, slightly sulphurous power. They have always been credited with possessing magic powers. Many highly cultured people, who would laugh to scorn any suggestion that they were tainted with superstition, will not wear certain kinds of precious stones, the opal for instance, on the ground that such stones are unlucky in a general sense, or, as is more frequently the case, unlucky for particular people. I once knew a very beautiful and talented woman who could not be induced for any earthly consideration to wear rubies, though their dark fire suited her particular style of beauty. Another woman I knew would sooner have laid her hand on the head of a

poisonous snake than touch a sapphire, prettiest, most innocent looking of precious stones. Yes, it was probably either as good medicine or bad, black magic or white, that gems first came into vogue, and that phase of their fascinating history will not be closed for many a long day yet. The aesthetic appreciation of the unearthly beauty of precious stones came later, when man had shaken off enough of this muddy vestiture of decay to be able to regard himself as something better than the beasts that perish. Who knows what part jewels have played in developing man's sense of beauty, the most precious of all his senses, one fears the rarest, never so rare as at this moment.

IF THERE is a loyal Briton within the bounds of King George's far-flung Empire who does not know something about the historic crown jewels of England, their shape, size, monetary value and history, it is not the fault of the illustrated papers. On my first visit to London, at the age of six or thereabouts, I was taken to see the jewels in the Tower and they were an eyeful, even more of an eyeful than the stalwart Beefeater who stood guard over them. I saw them many years

later, going along London's streets, behind the panels of the gold and glass coach, a fairy coach if there ever was one, in which King Edward and Queen Alexandra returned from their coronation. No one born and reared on this side the Atlantic, that is no one who has never been away from here, can understand what Royalty is like. It is like the Victoria Regia, the male tiger, the bird of paradise, it has to be seen to be appreciated. When I say Royalty I mean Royalty dressed as Royalty should be dressed, not in a pot hat and Norfolk jacket, but in velvet and ermine, with crown, sceptre and orb, in a glass coach behind cream colored ponies.

I am not going to recapitulate in detail the history of the famous jewels that the Archbishop of Canterbury, God willing, will place on the King's head next May. Most famous perhaps is the great diamond, the Kohinoor, Mountain of Light. It is well named, as you'll say when you see it. It had a colorful history for centuries in India before coming to England and is associated with one of our greatest Imperial proconsuls, Warren Hastings. It is worthy of a place in the crown imperial of a great Empire. Long may it be an emblem of the unity and dis-

ciplined strength of the greatest imperium since Rome, greater than Rome's and a thousand times more beneficent.

ON MY FIRST visit to the Tower I did not see the Cullinan diamond, because it was still buried in its clay matrix in the South African field where it was later discovered and subsequently presented to King Edward VII. The sapphire of Edward the Confessor is an extremely beautiful stone and has always had, for me, a touch of white magic. It calls up before my mind's eye the fair-haired, sainted Saxon King who built the great Norman church that was pulled down to make way for the present Abbey. The lovely blue stone seems to belong to an older and simpler England than any we know to-day. Seldom referred to in descriptions of the crown jewels, and very lovely, are the five great pearls, all perfectly matched, given by Pope Clement VII to his niece, Catherine di Medici, on the occasion of her marriage to Henry II of France. Catherine gave them to her ill-fated daughter-in-law, Mary Queen of Scots, at whose death they passed to her cousin, Elizabeth, who had as good an eye for a jewel as a

man. They were last worn at the coronation of Edward VII. King George ought to give them to Queen Elizabeth, for they are a queen's jewels, with their lovely ghostly color, like dawn at sea on a fine summer morning. A king may wear rubies, emeralds and diamonds to his heart's content, but no pearls; pearls are feminine.

GREATEST of all the crown jewels, to my notion, greater than the Mountain of Light, is the famous ruby that Don Pedro the Cruel of Portugal gave to Edward the Black Prince after the battle of Najera, in which that doughty warrior helped to seat Pedro on the throne he did not long retain. Of all the jewels I saw that summer day, forty-six years ago, when I first set eyes on the Crown of the Empire, the great ruby caught my eye first and held it longest. Man, what a stone and what a history! Where did it come from in the first place? No doubt from the East, perhaps concealed in the dark robes of some Jewish merchant in a Venetian galley such as Marco Polo might have sailed in. The Black Prince, whose name is still used to frighten French peasant children when they are naughty, owned this grand stone and Henry V, Shakespeare's Henry, the Henry of every man who has a dash of romance in him, wore it in a gold coronet above his helmet at Agincourt, most miraculous of English victories. Some French knight, Alençon, or another, struck Henry so shrewd a blow on the helmet that it shattered the gold circlet, part of which, fortunately not the part hold-

ing the ruby, fell into the mud. Just take a look at the scene. What other king save Henry V would have thought of going into a murderous hand-to-hand scuffle with a priceless ruby in his helmet, worn as carelessly as his lady's glove? It sounds like a tale from the Arthurian cycle. One wonders why Henry did not give the ruby half a turn to the left, when he saw the French riding across that fatal marsh, and turn them all into old women mounted on knitting needles! Three hundred years later Captain Blood, another figure from romance, stole the great ruby along with the other Crown jewels. You'll want to steal it too, my virtuous fellow citizens, if you ever see it.

MAY next twelfth of May be as lovely a May day as even England has ever seen. May no black shadow of war lie across any part of the Empire. May the streets of London be at their brightest, the crowds in their gayest mood, and the old Abbey at its loveliest. How I would love to be there to see all the peers take their coronets out of their fat black bags and put them on and all the ladies' maids tidying their mistresses' back hair, and the White Rabbit blowing the trumpet and Alice standing in a pool of sunlight making the deepest of curtsies to the Queen, a real Queen. Yes, it's going to be a very pretty show, my masters; may all of you who love pretty shows and can afford the price be there to see it. God save the King, the Queen, the little princesses and all the King's people.

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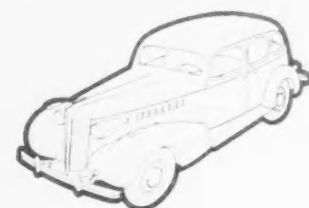
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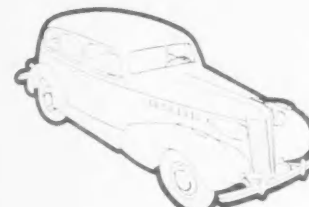
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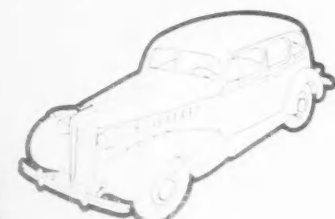
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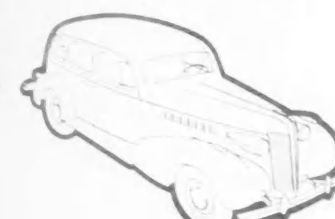
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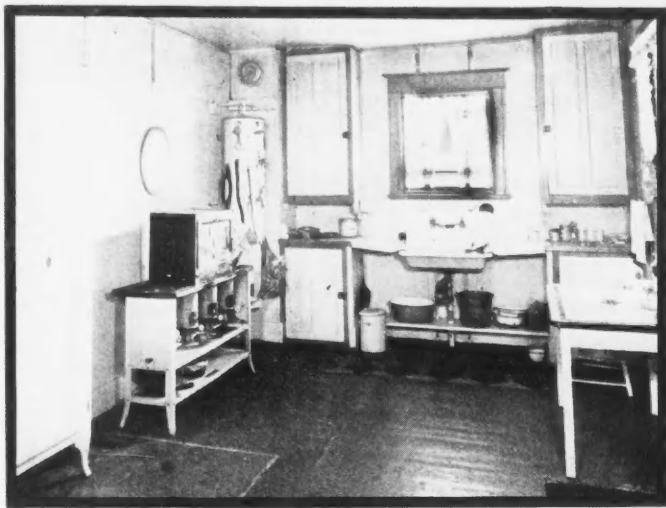
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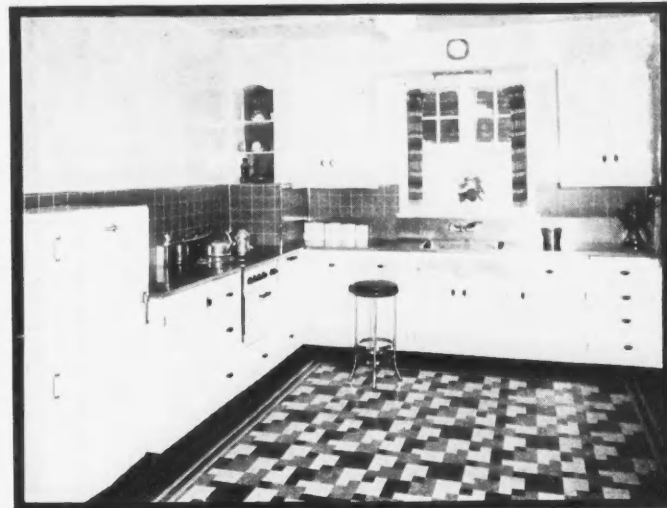
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NOT VERY INVITING, is it? Yet kitchens such as this are by no means a rarity, even in homes that are otherwise fairly modern in appointment.



AND HERE'S THE SAME KITCHEN—but what a difference! And all because the owner took advantage of a loan under the Home Improvement Plan.
—Courtesy: Canadian Nickel Products Ltd.

INVITATION TO THE KITCHEN

BY RONALD W. CATTO, B.A.Sc., M.R.A.I.C.

NOT so many years ago such an invitation would not have been unusual but would have been the friendly prelude to a cup of tea and a cosy chat by the fire in what was then one of the principal living rooms in many houses; used not only for cooking and so forth, but for almost every other household activity of an informal nature; a large room, usually containing a medley of useful and comfortable, if unmatched, furniture.

Nowadays, except on rare occasions and with intimates only, the invitation more than likely would spring from a desire to show off the wonders of a shining, sanitary laboratory with its miscellany of gleaming gadgets and labor-saving devices; a small room, minus any such thing as a rocker or easy-chair, but planned

for efficiency, with a place for everything and everything in its place.

Such is the modern kitchen, and (though occasionally an individual desires to hark back to older days and combine kitchen, dining-room and living-room in one) to have such is the ambition of most modern housewives who do not as yet possess one.

A few years ago people began to lavish much attention upon the then amorphous bathroom, which soon crystallized into the present glittering ensemble of china, tile and chromium, without which no house is considered complete. Similarly, the transformation of the kitchen is well under way. In fact, the appeal of modern equipment and treatment for these two rooms apparently is so irresistible that often other rooms in

the house go begging; one reason, doubtless, being that their furniture and equipment are not so definitely part-and-parcel of the room, cannot be standardized to the same extent, and, therefore, are not so widely displayed and elaborated upon in advertisements.

Often, where cost is a major factor, the modern *pouchout* for gorgeous bathrooms and marvellous kitchens presents an architect with a difficult problem if the remainder of the house is not to suffer in size, finish or some other serious manner. Doubtless, in houses offered for sale, this problem will have had to be solved, and, perhaps, may not have received the same disinterested consideration. So, do not be carried to unreasonable heights of enthusiasm by the beauties of a kitchen or bathroom. Rather than have a chilly house or an uneconomical heating system, a slightly larger furnace or a little more radiation would be preferable to over-extravagance in the kitchen and the bathroom appointments.

Modern developments in kitchen equipment and in the planning of efficient kitchens for houses and apartments have advanced far beyond the standards accepted a few years ago. Under the very easy financing terms of the Home Improvement Plan, sponsored by the Dominion Government, all sorts of improvements may be made in the kitchen. Even such fixtures as stoves and refrigerators may be included, provided they are built-in to form an integral part of the lay-out.

Space will not permit an exhaustive treatise on planning and equipment; so let us consider in a general way some of the more vital features which contribute to the successful kitchen.

THE kitchen, first of all, is devoted to the storage and preparation of food and the storage and cleansing of table and cooking dishes and utensils. In many instances, it also has to provide dining accommodation for servants. With the prime objectives in mind, the room should be planned so that traffic, other than that directly concerned with these purposes, does not interfere with the work. The general plan of the house will affect this principle. For instance, entering by the service door, one should not have to squeeze past a maid at the sink in order to reach other parts of the house. Then, working spaces and non-working spaces should be separated as much as possible. That is, breakfast-nooks, planning-desks, broom-closets, and so forth, should be placed where they will not interfere with the principal activities centred around work-table, sink, stove and refrigerator.

To save steps, the working spaces, storage compartments and equipment should be arranged so as to follow the natural sequence of operations: reception and storage of supplies; preparation, cooking and serving of food; dish-washing and re-storage of dishes, utensils and food. Following out this idea, supplies, utensils and dishes should be stored as near as possible to the first point at which they will be used. For example, glasses are first used in setting the table, so they should be located as close to the dining room as possible, while frying-pan and saucepan should be handy to stove and sink. A pantry, of course, facilitates such arrangements, especially when equipped with an auxiliary sink or refrigerator. Steps also may be saved by duplicating articles which are used frequently at different points.

Having thoroughly studied the possibilities for a workable arrangement, one then can consider individual fixtures. Sizes and capacities, of course, will be determined by the available space, the number of persons normally served and the amount of entertaining which is done. In selecting either a gas or an electric stove or refrigerator these factors are most important.

The kitchen sink should be large enough to wash with ease the largest utensil or dish likely to be used. A common fault in many otherwise well-planned kitchens is that the sink is too small. And this is particularly important nowadays because of the new models that facilitate dish-washing right in the sink, instead of in a rum-horseshoe, hard-to-store dish-pan. One of these new models, for instance, is designed with an 8 inch shelf-like back where cleaning compounds and tumblers can be placed well out of the way. Then, in the sink bottom, there's a combination cup-shaped strainer and metal stopper. As the water runs out, crumbs, tea-leaves and other solids are caught in the strainer, which can be removed easily, emptied and replaced. If possible, double drain-boards should be installed; one for soiled and the other for washed dishes (where space is limited, however,

the work-table may be placed so as to accommodate the soiled dishes.) There are innumerable styles and types of sinks from which to make a selection; drain-boards and work-tops may be of almost any material from wood to stainless metal. The choice largely depends upon one's pocketbook and what features are preferred. Hard surfaces usually are easier to keep clean; soft surfaces make less noise and break fewer dishes, but some of them are not very durable.

STORAGE compartments may be placed below sink and drain-boards and above and below work-tops. If it is necessary to have cupboards over the drain-boards, these should be high enough above and far enough from the sink that they do not interfere with the handling of dishes. Storage drawers sometimes are possible under the stove. Work-tops, counters, drain-boards and cooking-top of stove should be as nearly as possible on the same level. Too-space should be provided at all counters.

Cupboards should be of various sizes to suit the kind of storage they are to provide. Doors in those below counters may be wide, and may be fitted with racks for pot-lids, pie-pans, papers, and so forth. The doors of upper cupboards should not be so wide as to make it necessary to step backward when opening them. In most cases they should open in pairs for ease of access and cleaning. While paneled and glazed doors still have their advocates, the modern smooth, solid types are easier to clean or re-decorate, and they give a most attractive, sleek and sanitary trim and tidy appearance. Special attention should be paid to the hardware for the cupboards which, while being smart in appearance, should operate easily and positively and be strong enough to "take it."

There are many other details which lend their aid to making the kitchen a more efficient and pleasant place to work; a comfortable floor which is easy to keep clean; good daylight and good illumination at night; washable walls in attractive shades which diffuse the light without glare; adequate heating and effective ventilation. And there's another important detail which some home-owners are apt to neglect in modernizing a kitchen—that is, a plentiful supply of hot and cold water, immaculately clean at all times. Clean water actually is not hard to assure. First of all, there must be a rustless piping system—meaning brass pipe or copper tubing; and, secondly, a hot-water storage-tank of rustless metal. Of course, the cost will be somewhat higher for this non-corrosive equipment—but think of the joy of that supply of crystal-clear water! Furthermore, with a rustproof water-supply system, a home-owner is relieved of the annoyance and expense of recurring damage caused by leaking pipes.

To co-ordinate into a smooth-working unit all the many elements that enter into the creation of a modern kitchen, home-owners are well-advised in securing the services of a competent architect. For the kitchen has become one of the most complicated rooms in the modern house, but, when well designed and completed from garbage container to electric clock, it may well be the pride and delight of its lucky mistress of the entire family, indeed!



CHARLES R. SANDERSON, who has been appointed Chief Librarian of the Toronto Public Libraries, succeeding the late Dr. George Locke. Mr. Sanderson has been assistant to Dr. Locke for the past seven years and previously was a member of the staff of the University of London.

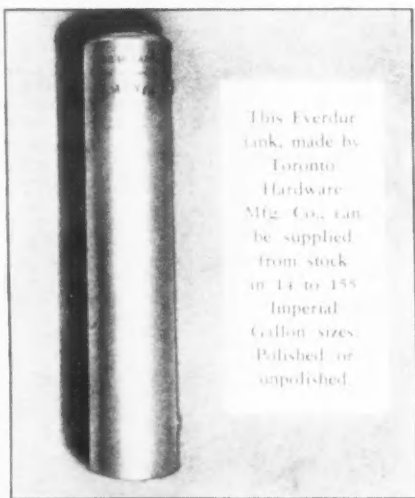
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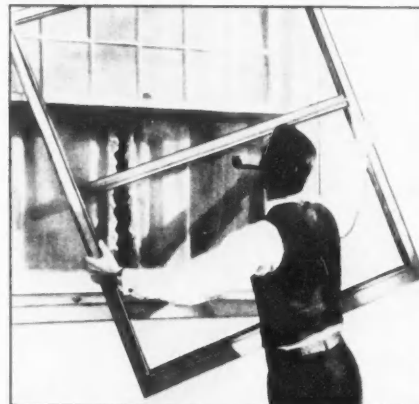


Here is a small, readable booklet containing 12 suggestions for building and remodeling that will bring important upkeep savings. Send for it.

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THE BOOKSHELF

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STUART DAYS IN CANADA

"The Honourable Company: A History of The Hudson's Bay Company," by Douglas MacKay, Toronto, McClelland and Stewart, \$4.

BY G. M. GRANT SMITH

CANADA'S newest frontier is in the north. Up where the jack pines grow smaller and winter breaks up about the end of June, from Labrador to the great northwest, men are pioneering in aeroplanes and tractor-trains. Canada's youngest railways are opening the tremendous half continent draining into Hudson Bay with its wealth in mineral deposits, pulpwood, hydro power and developed fisheries, to adventurers who may be founding some of the great fortunes of the future.

The modern pioneer in this new land may get his supplies from a little store which has been doing business in the same stand for the past two hundred and sixty years. If he is a historical sentimentalist he may get a thrill from the paradox that this bit of newest Canada is linked directly to the days of the Stuart kings in England, and is being served in this most modern frontier by one of the oldest commercial institutions in the world.

Romantic atmosphere has been probably the most important contribution of the Hudson's Bay Company to Canada. Except for the exploration work which its servants did incidentally to fur trading, the company has not been a vital factor in the development of the country. Excluding Lord Selkirk's tragic attempt on the Red River the company has had no connection with settlement or development of the territory which it held for two centuries as a private empire.

While the company and its romantic history seems as Canadian as maple syrup and corduroy roads, the actual ownership of it has always been and remains almost solely British. This may partly explain the negative position the company has taken in Canadian development. Company officials knew they were making money in the fur trade and realized that colonization would upset that business. They were possibly quite honest in the adverse opinions they expressed regarding the possibilities of settlement in the west.

In "The Honourable Company" Mr. MacKay has done a splendid piece of historical writing. It is lively and interesting reading in a way that too few Canadian historical volumes manage to be. His story is presented in a well made and beautifully decorated volume that adds to the pleasure of the reader. While Mr. MacKay is the publicity director of the company the book does not show any heavy official stamp, though it does reflect Mr. MacKay's affection for the romantic history he recounts.

The company has been the subject of frequent criticism and investigations throughout its history, the most recent that of Sir Frederick Banting following his trip among the Eskimos. Mr. MacKay has reported them all without any special pleading.

The Indians seem to have received better treatment from this organization than is usually accorded natives of undeveloped countries by commercial exploiters. The company, with its historical sense and its intention of doing business with them for a long time, treated the Indians fairly well, as a matter of good business. Realizing that a debauched Indian was no good as a trapper and fur producer, the company voluntarily restricted its rum traffic down to the point where it was necessary to meet competition.

Today the fur trade is no longer the primary branch of the company's business. That position has been taken by the more prosaic retail stores. The third great department of the company is real estate. It has an estate of over two million acres, the remainder of the seven million acres of agricultural land received for its deed of surrender.

That this huge estate has become more and more valuable through the efforts of the western settlers and the Canadian governments is a piece of sheer luck for the thirteen thousand British shareholders of the company, who for years blocked all colonization and settlement.

The author has already done a considerable amount of historical writing for various publications and will, we hope, continue to write more out of the recently available records of the old company.

PORTRAIT OF A PAINTER

"James Wilson Morrice: Painter and Nomad: A Biography," by Donald W. Buchanan, Toronto, Ryerson, \$4.

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE history of Canadian art includes a number of expatriates who though born in this country found a wider recognition and more congenial surroundings in other lands. The list is longer than one would assume from a sentence or two in Mr. Buchanan's monograph, but he is probably right in his belief that James Wilson Morrice (1865-1924) was the most distinguished of them. At any rate he has made a sincere and splendid job of his self-appointed task and provides a full length portrait of one of the most gifted painters of the last generation, that is interesting on every page.

Mr. Buchanan is at times rather satirical in his allusion to a phrase, that fifty years ago was a familiar one in critical circles, "art for art's sake." But what else, we may ask, did the life and art of James Wilson Morrice signify? The art of the painter as Morrice conceived it, under the impressions that came to him through the lens of his own mind, and developed in the forms his own individuality dictated, became the

Alpha and Omega of Morrice's life after he had attained adult manhood. In Mr. Buchanan's carefully documented biography we find that the realization of his vocation—the finding of himself—came to Morrice later than in the case of most men who have become outstanding in a field where many are called but few are chosen. It was a surprise to me to learn he was probably Osgoode Hall's most famous graduate. He had served an apprenticeship at the University of Toronto in arts and law before the urge to be a painter became ineluctable. Son of the late David Morrice of Montreal, one of the notable figures in the history of the textile industry of Canada, the painter was a scion of that sterling Scottish-Canadian stock, which gave wealth and potency to the city of Montreal. But his parents chose Toronto as the scene of his education. This may have been due to the fact that they were Presbyterians of rigid convictions and felt that the ethical atmosphere might be more rigid in the Ontario capital than in Montreal. There is no evidence that in youth Morrice was ever rebellious against the religious restrictions of his home life, but it is rather sad to learn that the taste for liquor which was an undeniable factor in his later career was acquired while he was a student in Toronto.

I once met Morrice in Toronto, after he had become a famous figure in Paris. He was accompanied on this occasion by his intimate friend, Newton McTavish. He was a little gnome-like man of exquisite refinement, who somehow suggested what I had read of the personality of

Swinburne. It may surprise some of those who read Mr. Buchanan's pages to know that he was to all appearances cold sober. But I am not censuring the writer's effort to give a faithful full-length portrait. Apparently all the distinguished men who knew Morrice during his long residence in Paris—Arnold Bennett, Somerset Maugham, Gerald Festus Kelly, Charles Conder, Henri Matisse and many more—noted his taste for absinthe and whiskey, and sometimes found entertainment in his vagaries. When one considers these revelations and weighs them against the great volume of lovely, flawless and original work that he produced, one recalls the story of Lincoln, who, when informed by envious tongues that General Grant was a hard drinker, asked what brand of liquor he drank, because he would like to send some of the other Northern generals a barrel of it.

Morrice's health and especially his nerves suffered by indulgence, but not his art. Mr. Buchanan's researches were made not only in Canada but in France. He carefully traces the various trends beginning with Whistler and Manet and ending with Matisse, that influenced the art of Morrice, but always the painter was individual, never merely imitative. His easy mastery of brush work was apparent from his thirtieth year, and the most interesting chapters in the book are those in which Buchanan describes his methods of work. He used the dappled strokes which many modern painters since Manet's time have employed, but got the final tender effect so familiar to those who know his pictures, by rubbing the



LIEUT.-COL. ALAN M. THOMAS, M.B.E., V.D., who has been appointed vice-president of The Copp Clark Co., succeeding his brother who has been elected president.

separate strokes together with a cloth. It was a gentle process characteristic of a man who was gentleness personified. He was an original on many subjects and there is to be noted in his pictures a fine process of cerebration back of the sensuous combinations of tones.

The book is rendered the more valuable by the plates, which show some of Morrice's best Canadian work as well as that painted in other lands, and by a detailed catalogue, in preparing which Mr. Buchanan has been indefatigable. I know of no other monograph on a Canadian painter at once so cogent and so complete.

THE BODILY STATE

"Clochemerle", by Gabriel Chevallier; translated by Jocelyn Godefroi; Macmillans, Toronto; 439 pages; \$2.50.

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

GABRIEL CHEVALLIER, author of "Clochemerle", is a writer of extravagant spirits and talent. So when he set himself to write a book about the people of France—all the people, from peasant to President—it was natural that, being a wit rather than a social historian, he should prick his grandiose conception in the very first chapter.

The focal point of "Clochemerle" is a public urinal in a small French village. From the discussion and quarrels that centre about its erection the action swings ever more widely and wildly till it reaches the final outer circle, the League of Nations at Geneva.

"Clochemerle" is based on the premise that society is conditioned by the physical organism; and further that the physical organism is sound material for comedy. Digestion is funny and so is intoxication and visceral disturbance. Sex, in all its curious manifestations and dislocations, is funniest of all.

The dust cover announces, in the rather pontifical way that dust covers have, that "Clochemerle" is "a fine satire... for intelligent, open-minded people with a sense of humor." And since it is the polite convention of our generation to be all these pleasant things and to accept affably references that our parents abhorred, "Clochemerle" should have a wide popularity. It has indeed already had a great success, the present translation having been reprinted three times within three months. Actually it is possible to enjoy "Clochemerle" wholeheartedly, without taking too much credit to oneself for mere contemporary open-

minedness. The author neither leans nor equivocates. He is from first to last, inventive, rollicking and outrageous in the grand Rabelaisian manner. And underneath the grotesque surface and happy bawdies of his book there is evidence of a bitter and effective passion that relates it, not too remotely to Jonathan Swift.

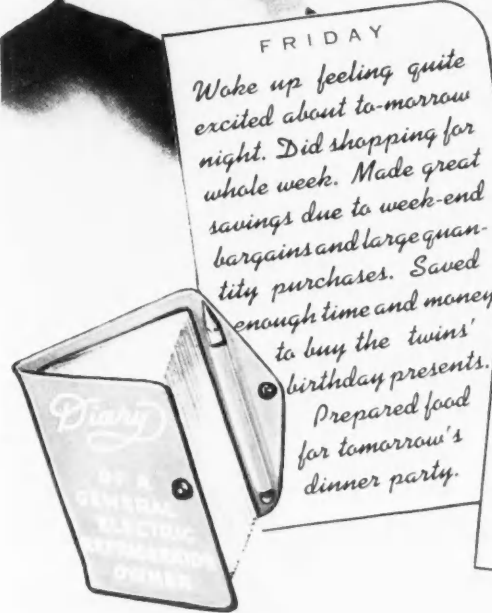
These of course are great names. And "Clochemerle" is hardly a great book. Its people, though their external traits are wittily observed, are a classified list of type characters. There is Justine Patet, the furious old maid, Baroness de Courtebiche the bawdy Restoration dame, Tafardel, the pompous village schoolmaster, Barthélemy Pléchet, the wily peasant-politician, Judith Tournon, the ultimate in bar-maids, whose intoxicating figure "made it seem as though Phedias Raphael and Rubens had worked together to produce it, with such a complete mastery had the modelling of the prominent points been carried out, eschewing scantiness in every way and dexterously insisting on amplitude and fullness in such manner as to provide the eyes of desire with conspicuous landmarks on which to rest."

This is a fair example of the author's comedy-style. If you prefer a dry, withholding wit, M. Chevallier's hyperbolic fancies, his tendency to play with extravagant and jocular affection about every aspect of his people and landscape, may fatigue and occasionally bore you a little. On the other hand, his material somewhat justifies his method. Licentiousness must have its license. When it roars in full blood it is least likely to be offensive. If modesty must be scattered—and apparently it must—it had better be done by gusts of adjectives and laughter.

The translation by Jocelyn Godefroi falters a little at times. When the wit depends on a play of words for instance, Mr. Godefroi has been satisfied with a literal translation.



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THE BOOKSHELF

A GREAT WESTERNER

"The Life of Principal Oliver", by Clarence Mackinnon. Toronto, Ryerson Press. \$1.50.

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THIS life of the late Principal of St. Andrew's College, the theological college of the United Church of Canada in Saskatoon, has been prepared by his life-long friend, the Principal of Pine Hill Divinity Hall in New Brunswick. To the vast number of people who became friends of Dr. Oliver during his too short career as a religious teacher and organizer in Western Canada, and during his two years tenure of the moderatorship of the United Church, the book will come as a pleasant record of a personality not easily forgotten. Yet it has to be said that it is possible that does not lend itself readily to the purpose of a great biography. Dr. Oliver's unconquerable energies and considerable intellectual powers were devoted throughout his adult life to the cause of establishing religion and culture in a territory which at first presented the utmost difficulties because of the rapidity of its progress, and in the last few years presented even greater difficulties because of the shocking setback which it was experiencing. One gathers an im-

pression of a personality so constantly on the move as to have little opportunity for the establishing of those intimate relations which are needed so to speak for the camera lens of all really penetrating biography. Dr. Mackinnon has given us an excellent account of the work which Dr. Oliver carried on, but very little of his inner life. There are a few significant facts. At the high school in Chatham the one study that Oliver greatly disliked was English Composition; and since he afterwards became both a writer and speaker of notable force and originality, the only conclusion we can draw from this circumstance is that the meticulous and drill-like methods of instruction then in vogue for that subject in Ontario, and not yet entirely abandoned, were repellent to one who had in himself the instinct of self-expression. It is significant also that at various times after he had committed himself to the cause of the West, Dr. Oliver was offered positions of the highest influence and responsibility in Eastern Canada, among them the principalship of Queens and of Dalhousie, and that he refused both of them to continue in the terribly arduous labors which brought him to a premature death at 53 years of age. It is interesting, too, to find that Dr. Oliver's fear for his beloved Western Provinces was not lest they should become pagan. They were all too religious. Every



G. DUDLEY THOMAS, who has been promoted to the positions of president and general manager of The Copp Clark Co., succeeding William Copp who becomes chairman of the board of the long established publishing house.

kind of sectarianism was rife among them. "As soon as our students leave their summer field the sects strive to take possession under the specious claim that they do not believe in paid clergymen. With profound fervor and the shallowest theology they preach 'four-square'

and other geometrical types of gospel and seriously divide the religious life of the sparsely settled frontier." This is evidently the same condition as exists in politics in the same territory. It is one of the symptoms of those "growing pains" of which Dr. Oliver was always talking and to which it was his life task to minister.

ANGLO-IRISH

"Irish Literature and Drama," by Stephen Gwynn. Toronto, Nelson. \$1.75.

BY MARGARET LAWRENCE

STEPHEN GWYNN is one of the few left who may be called, in its purest sense, a litterateur. He has written at least one novel, some verse and several books of prose essay. He wrote the study of Ireland for Benn's famous series of British commonwealth histories. He knows the Irish literary movement well. He is an associate of the recently formed Irish Academy of Letters.

This volume is a compact and relatively short history of the Anglo-Irish movement of literature and drama. As such it provides an excellent and easily assimilated background of information for those who without it might find it perhaps a little difficult to understand Irish drama and fiction.

He presents the story of a people who only a few years ago, as we count time on the whole, began to speak English. He makes very clear the reluctance of the people of pure Irish strain to give up the Erse and the sharp separation culturally and

politically between them and their conquerors. He calls attention to the tendency of the conqueror to assume that there was no Irish culture at all, and the jealousy of the conquered which caused them to conceal their native poetry and drama. He tells about the preservation of the heroic sagas and how they were handed down from generation to generation through the training of the memory. He traces the gradual and still reluctant consent of the Irish to speak in English for practical purposes and the apparent loss, as English became generally spoken, of the old Irish literature, until one hundred years or so ago in connection with the Irish movement for independence it began to come to life again.

The story he tells is not primarily a political story but the history of the dealings of England with Ireland comes inevitably into it and he interweaves the two elements into a whole in a very engaging manner, certainly to those of Irish strain and not in any pugnacious manner to affront those who do not altogether understand the Irish story. It is throughout the work of a gentleman and a scholar and only incidentally of a partisan in a cause. Most of all it is the work of a very suave literary critic, and the interpretation he gives of Anglo-Irish literature and drama is satisfying and good. For through his natural feeling he is able to sense the color of the original language cast upon the English of the Irish and for the non-Irish he points out the elements that have made it so interesting to English scholars because of its difference. He

stresses particularly the singing tone in all Anglo-Irish phrasing and the tendency to return in the technique of phrase structure to the involutions of the Erse. On this count alone the study is of the utmost value for students of O'Flaherty, O'Casey and O'Faolain, not to mention Synge and Yeats and George Russell. It is probably a study which will become of increasing importance as the years pass, written as it has been by one who was closely associated with Yeats and Synge and was intimately in sympathy with the revolutionary history. The Irish, ploughed by the intensity of their national suffering, have and still are producing a crop of amazingly good writers who now as the sharpness of the revolutionary feeling is sinking down are returning noticeably to the peculiar story structure of the old legends and to the cadence of the Erse shadowed through English.

MARGINAL NOTES

BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

THE mystery of the Moscow Trial has been solved. . . It was elaborately contrived publicity for Trotsky's forthcoming book, "The Revolution Betrayed" (Doubleday, Doran). . . we, it's as good an explanation as any we have seen. . . Incidentally, the Old Bolshevik's Mexican host, Diego Rivera, has done the illustrations for "El Indio", a novel by Gregorio Lopez y Fuentes which won the Mexican National Prize for Literature and which is reported to be an uncommonly interesting story of Indian life in Mexico. . .

In "The Avon Flows" (Macmillan) we find that severest critic and dourdest friend, Herr George Jean Nathan, up to a new trick. . . He has reshuffled Shakespeare for a new deal. . . and by a unique combination of three of the bard's plays has concocted a revised version of "Romeo and Juliet", . . . which presents the immortal lovers as they would have been had they not been slain by the soft-hearted William. . . not a line of the original texts has been altered, which is evidence of both our George's native caution and his cleverness at bars. . .

The American Civil War continues to be brought out in book form. . . Caroline Gordon following Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With the Wind" with her new novel, "None Shall Look Back" (Scribners). . . Have you noticed, by the way, how the titles of these Civil War books belie their authors' interest? . . . And while we are on the subject, Arthur Calder-Marshall took the title for his melancholy but amusing chronicle of English life, "Pie in the Sky" (Scribners) from the old I. W. W. hymn—"Work and pray! Live on hope! You'll get pie in the sky, when you die. (That's a lie!)" . . .

It seems that Omar Khayyam was not the loafer beneath the bough he pretended to be. . . In between jotting down notes for the later Edward Fitzgerald to whip into shape, he turned his astronomical talents ("Awake! For morning in the bowl of night has flung the stone that puts the stars to flight. . .") to the working out of a new calendar for his fellow Persians. . . this we learn from P. W. Wilson's "The Romance of the Calendar" (W. W. Norton), wherein is unfolded the fascinating history of a household and office accessory which we have all been taking far too lightly. . .

From Emil Ludwig's "The Nile" (Viking). . . which is a panoramic history of that mighty river and its successive peoples. . . we learn that the Nile is 6,000 miles long and 4,000 years old. . . the book, if you are interested, is 600 pages. . . The latest visitor to Russia has been E. M. Delaheld. . . in "I Visit the Soviets" (Harper) she is amused and unimpressed. . . John P. Marquand, who ordinarily devotes his pen to the production of such excellent adventure yarns as "Ming Yellow", has gone upper-class and contrived a satirical novel of Puritan Boston in "The Late George Apley" (Little, Brown). . . which he labels in reverse Santayana, "A novel in the form of a memoir". . . it has been described as brilliant and has already shouldered its way into the list of best-sellers. . . The appearance of "Golden Fleece: The Story of Franz Joseph and Elizabeth of Austria", by Bertita Harding (Bobbs-Merrill) reminds us that Maxwell Anderson in his new play, "The Masque of Kings", presents a solution of the mystery that surrounded the death of their son, the Crown Prince Rudolph, and his mistress, the Baroness Mary Vetsera, in the hunting lodge at Mayerling. . .

Random House is putting Clare Booth Luce's play, "The Women", between book covers. . . this caustic, kaleidoscopic exposé of the female of the species has been keeping Broadway audiences in kinks of embarrassed laughter. . . Noel Coward's "Tonight at 8.30" is already at large on the book stalls, loosed by Doubleday, Doran. . . for full enjoyment, these skits should be read aloud. . . preferably by Noel Coward and Gertrude Lawrence. . .

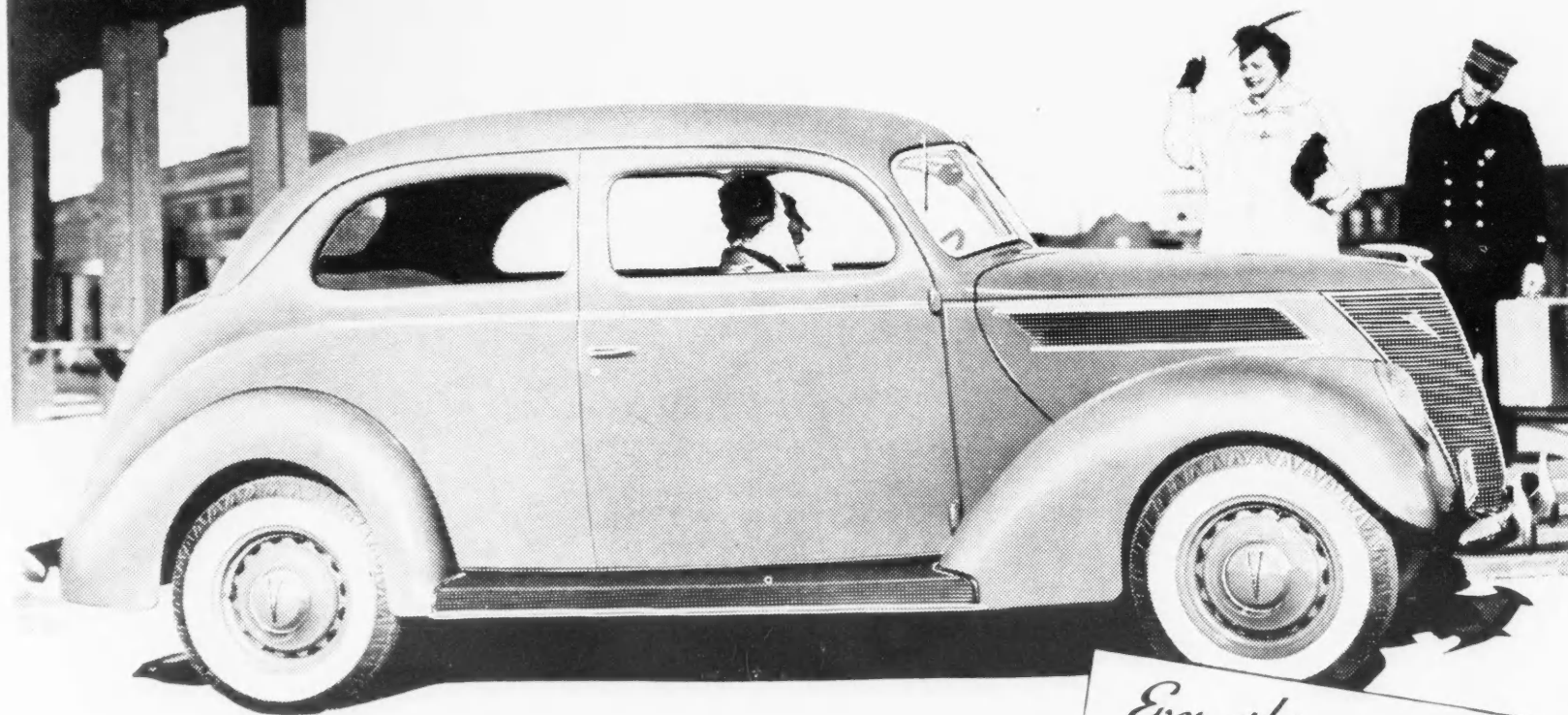
Things to look for: "The Croquet Player", by H. G. Wells, which is not a guide to the ancient pastime but a horror story. . . of course, to some unregenerate souls that means the same thing. . . Virginia Woolf's long-awaited novel, "The Waves". . . "The Miracle of England", by André Maurois. . . Lion Feuchtwanger's historical novel, "The Pretenders". . . "Delicate Monster", by Storm Jameson, a story of marital misbehavior. . .

Current crime books: Dorothy Sayers' "Busman's Honeymoon". Christopher Bush's "Eight O'clock Alibi". . . Irvin S. Cobb's "Judge Priest Turns Detective". . . Leslie Ford's "Ill Met By Moonlight". . . George Heyer's "The Unfinished Clue". . .

Precaution: A Scotsman (what again?) was stripping wall-paper from the walls of his house when a friend called to see him. "Well, Sandy," said the visitor, "are ye goin' to have new paper?" "Na, na," replied Sandy, "Ah'm just movin' to another house."

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GEORGE DE WARFAZ, Regional Adjudicator.

—Photo by Karsh, Ottawa.

AT THE THEATRE

REGIONAL FESTIVAL

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

IT IS direction, not the talent of the players, that spells success in the amateur theatre. This is probably even more true with the one-act play than with the full-length play, for the latter does require what the former definitely does not, namely at least one or two players capable of building up a long, sustained, developing character. This capacity cannot be wholly imparted merely by direction, whereas the capacity to enact a forty-minute role can be so imparted if the player is properly cast to type.

Hence there is no ground for surprise, nor for resentment, that the four productions picked out by Mr. de Warfaz from the eighteen offered for his inspection in the Central Ontario Regional Finals at Hart House Theatre last week were productions directed by the four most highly competent and professional directors in the district. Mr. Stordale-Bennett, Mr. David Pressman, Mr. Edgar Stone and Mrs. Nancy Pyper. There could have been only one other contender for a place in this list, and that was Mr. Frank Hemingway, who had two Arts and Letters Club entries, one or other of which would have been "placed" by many spectators.

The easiest of the selections to displace would certainly have been Mr. Pressman's Theatre of Action show, "Bury the Dead." Mr. de Warfaz, to whom this play was new, was almost certainly influenced a great deal by its sheer theatrical effectiveness. At the same time nobody regretted that this production was sent to Ottawa with such high credentials, for it was recognized that it was none of Mr. Pressman's fault that the talent at his disposal in this very youthful and left-wing organization did not include anybody qualified to give a realistic performance of the American military officer type. Sincerity, energy and conviction, and a profound faith in the theatre as a social force, made up for many deficiencies and rendered the show highly popular with an audience of very mixed political leanings.

The Hemingway show which would probably have got into the first four by general vote was not the tragedy entry, "Campbell of Kilmhor," but the highly amusing "East of Eden" by Christopher Morley. The Scottish play, in spite of a rich piece of characterization by Ivor Lewis (which won him the individual male player's trophy and incidentally rather threw the production out of balance), did not quite achieve its required sense of horror and grandeur.

We do not think anybody would question the assertion that the six entries thus disposed of, however they might be ranked among themselves, were as far ahead of anything else in the week. A properly functioning system of preliminary selections would have weeded out at least six or eight of the other entries, and saved both the adjudicator and the audience from some discomfort. The three entries of Monday have already been guardedly dealt with by a colleague in last week's issue. On Tuesday there was a Zionist entry, "Lone Worlds," which in addition to presenting the winner of the individual female player's trophy, Miss Belle Greenberg, was an interesting example of high-spirited youth seeking to create an impression of unrelieved gloom. On Wednesday things were lightened by Henry Button's quite dexterous offering of Philip Johnson's "Heaven on Earth"; and on Thursday the Imperial Players under Frank Idle attempted the difficult task of doing the middle act of a three-act drama, the well known "Kind Lady" based on a Walpole story, and did what could be done with it rather well.

The Danforth Theatre Guild in Eugene O'Neill's "He," directed by Nathaniel A. Benson, exhibited a strange case of stage fright. It this reviewer's diagnosis is correct it was caused by nice people trying to say naughty words. Certainly they did not achieve anything like the clear

and simple tragic effect with the play that they did in a non-competitive presentation the week before. At that time the audience consisted mainly of secondary school students, so the play was considerably expurgated. But they put all the bold, bad words back in for the competition, and were so inhibited by the embarrassment of having to say them that there was just enough unnaturalness and hesitation to throw everybody off balance.

To return to the selected list. The play presented by the winning organization, "The House in the Quiet Glen," being technically available for the "best Canadian play" award (its author, Mr. John Coulter, having recently taken up residence in Toronto), could not possibly be denied that distinction being written with a first-class sense of the theatre, a rich characterization, and just enough plot to get by with the Abbey Theatre standard. Its performance by the Toronto Masquers contained admirable work by such veterans as Irene Henderson, Frank Rostance and John Greer, and a brilliant soubrette part by Betty Boylen. The piece is not very deep, but it is excellent entertainment, and the team-play organization was splendid.

The greatest test of directional powers was that which was faced by Edgar Stone in putting on the first act of "The Cradle Song" with a University Alumnae cast of fourteen women players and one man, none of whom were of outstanding brilliance or experience, but who were all combined in a sort of moving picture of great beauty and effectiveness. The Hart House Theatre entry, though also a detached act of a full-length play, was less handicapped by that fact because "The Insect Play" is really no more than a string of symbolic episodes. Mrs. Pyper's production is familiar to little-theatre audiences from its presentation a few months ago, and contains at least two very fine impersonations besides the well managed handling of a large cast. Audience opinion would possibly have placed it a little higher than the adjudicator did.

IN ONE sense the sensation of the Central Regional competition—and possibly of the entire Dominion Festival—was the dizzy topical play "Swords on the Altar," by the Miracle Players. Regarded as a competition entry, nothing could have been quite as bad. The play itself was so poorly constructed that at least one person, instead of rushing out for a calming cigarette at its end, sat waiting several moments for a concluding scene and denouement. Most of the acting was atrocious. The general effect was gently compared by Mr. de Warfaz to that of "Young England." Most of those who saw it laughed at it in a superior manner, and it certainly deserved such laughter. But it was in one respect an important production: it is doubtful if any Canadian play has ever so nearly succeeded in doing for fatheaded Canadian political ideas approximately the same sort of thing that Shaw's plays did for the same kind of ideas in England. The material which Playwright and Director Stephanie Jarvis strung together and produced, obviously at breakneck speed, was so almost good that a professional dramatist could take it in hand, give it a satisfactory climax, prune it, revise its naive conception of Canadian and British politicians and civil servants, expand its three scenes into three short acts, and perhaps make it a Broadway success. Even as it stood, the play did have spots that were extremely good. The discussion of the abdication, for example, by the maid, the chauffeur and the gardener of the Canadian Prime Minister, was as sound dramatic reporting as could be found in any topical play; moreover, nearly every line in this episode was genuine comedy of a quality that the most experienced of playwrights might have envied. But there was so much unintentional comedy in other episodes!

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THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

ONE of the more antic aspects of that curious phenomenon double-billing is that it is quite frequently the mediocre half of the program that gets the billing. Thus the lobby display a few weeks ago announced "Rainbow on the River" with Bobby Breen as the feature, with "Winter-set" as the added treat. And this week we have "Head Over Heels in Love" as the crowd-bringer, with "The Woman Alone" as the filler.

Since the movies seem to have committed themselves for good to the grab-bag plan of entertainment, we should perhaps be grateful for the occasional prize that turns up without acknowledgment and sometimes it would seem without even the knowledge of the distributors. Certainly it added to the excitement to come upon "The Woman Alone" after the long-drawn-out banalities of "Head Over Heels in Love."

"The Woman Alone" is a screen adaptation of "Secret Agent," the almost forgotten novel collaboration of Joseph Conrad and Ford Madox Ford. Alfred Hitchcock directed it and here as in "The Man Who Knew Too Much" he has worked with his most effective screen media—thriller material and strictly visual action independent of dialogue. Once again he has selected the movement and spectacle of London streets as his background and an artist of unique and compelling power as his central figure. In "The Man Who Knew Too Much" it was Peter Lorre who dominated the film. In "The Woman Alone" it is Oscar Homolka.

Oscar Homolka, it will be remembered, played the part of Paul Kruger in "Rhodes the Empire Builder." About the only memorable element in "Rhodes the Empire Builder," apart from its unique and memorable dullness, was the performance of Mr. Homolka. His Om Paul was an unforgettable figure, secret and stubborn, blinking impassive, the personal symbol of resistance that went to the roots of a race. In "The Woman Alone" he is the central figure in a group of terrorists whose plan is to blow up Piccadilly Circus on the day of the Lord Mayor's Parade. His Verloc is a curious and utterly convincing characterization at once passive and sinister, the brutal instrument of terror. Sylvia Sydney plays opposite him and still leaves it open to question whether her consistent inarticulacy on the screen hides depths of emotional power or a mere inability to respond. In any case she is completely overshadowed by Homolka.

The picture as a whole is finely cast, but it is the extraordinary combination of Oscar Homolka and Alfred Hitchcock that makes "The Woman Alone" the most arresting screen melodrama in a whole year of movie-going. The gifted English director has every trick of the cinema at his fingertips. But there is no sense of trickery in the final result, and no hint of it in the way the feeling of cumulative violence and terror is conveyed. "The Woman Alone" contains some of the finest sequences that even Hitchcock has brought to the screen—the one for instance in which the heroine's small engaging brother Stevie (Desmond Tester) wanders about the London streets carrying under his arm a deadly bomb that is to blow him and a whole husband of innocent people to pieces, or the scene in the cinema where by an inspired synchronization of sound and emotion, the music of a Disney Symphony "Who Killed Cock Robin?" is crazily related to the sister's anguish and desolation. Or the dinner table sequence where the idea of murder is presented, with fantastic deliberation to the sister's mind. Or the heartbreaking moment when a child who seems to be Stevie comes running to her in the street and the quick shift from rapture to recognition and despair.

The content of "The Woman Alone" is disturbing and violent and the false happy ending even more preposterously ill-fitting than such endings usually are. Just the same the picture as a whole is a wonder-

fully fine piece of work and worth waiting to see even if the waiting involves sitting through the whole of "Head Over Heels in Love."

JESSIE MATTHEWS, though sometimes embarrassingly cute, is usually easy to watch. She dances engagingly in "Head Over Heels in Love" though with no startling innovations in pattern and rhythm, and sings a number of tuneful songs by the American team, Gordon and Revel. Sonnie Hale, who directed the film, seems to feel that all a picture needs is Jessie Matthews; which is a little dotting of Mr. Hale. It needs a story for one thing and especially, if it is a musical comedy, it needs a few comedy situations. There are none of the latter in "Head Over Heels in Love" beyond a very moderately funny scrap in a broadcasting studio. Miss Matthews looks charming and works tirelessly, rising to new heights of effort and going to new depths of décolletage. But it just didn't seem to be enough. It looks as though Director Hale had better do a little talent scouting.

"Beloved Enemy" provides some romantically moving love scenes between Merle Oberon and Brian Aherne, but the producers have worked so hard to give no offence to either English or Irish over the question of Irish independence that the major interest languishes and dies under the weight of sheer oppressive tact. You can't shillyshally over the Irish question, even in the movies.

"The Green Light" is a garrulous concoction of popular medicine and popular mysticism. Impressive terms are bandied about—Eternity, Sacrifice, the procession of civilization, controlled experimentation, God, and Poliomylitis. Sir Cedric Hardwicke, all but canonized in a white wig and clerical collar, is most high-flown of all. Fresh from the brilliant and amazing Dr. Clitterhouse, one felt sorry and a little ashamed for Sir Cedric.

ART WORLD

BY JOHN LYMAN

THE time was exactly ripe for an exhibition of paintings by James Wilson Morrice. We are fresh from reading Donald Buchanan's biography of the first great Canadian painter. It will have done much to prepare a deeper understanding of the quality of his achievement. But only in communion with his work can we consummate our experience of his rich personality.

A happy sense of fulfillment therefore attends the Morrice exhibition which W. Scott & Sons of Montreal are presenting during the month of March. In its scope, if not in all its examples, it is the sort of collection a naïve stranger might expect to find in the art gallery of Morrice's home town. It spans his whole development, from the "Maple Sugar Camp," one of his earliest known pictures and which appears to me to antedate the first one done abroad, to the product of the last two or three years of his life, exemplified in the Trinidad pictures and the "Port of Aliens." There are landscapes which log all his travels, both in geographical displacements and in aesthetic experience: early trips to the Low Countries and Venice; Brittany in the middle period, which concludes just before the war with the visits to Tangiers; the Caribbean islands and Barbary Coast of the late period, in which contemporary influences are more manifest. There are figures which conduct us from his Whistlerian attitude in "Louise," through "Blanche," which marks the beginning of a tendency that was to carry him far beyond impressionist visualization, to the summary synthesis of the "Tunisian Dancing Girls" and "Young Arabs." The only side of his work not represented is his nudes. Strange to say not a single one of them is owned in Canada. One wonders why the human body is in such disgrace among us. But I fear my question is

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PROGRAMME

| | |
|---|---------------|
| First Symphony | VIERNE |
| Prelude—Allegro Vivace—Finale | |
| HELEN HOPKINS | |
| Gavotte from "Manon" | MASSENET |
| Il Bacio | ARDITI |
| Les Filles de Cadix | DELIBES |
| MURIEL WILSON | |
| Prelude, D flat, Op. 28 | CHOPIN |
| Mazurka, A minor, Op. 62, No. 2 | CHOPIN |
| Nocturne, B major, Op. 32, No. 1 | CHOPIN |
| MARGUERITE VAN VOOCHT | |
| Over the Steppe | GRETCHANINOFF |
| Lullaby | GLINKA |
| I would confess my love | TSCHAIKOWSKY |
| The Hills of Gruzia | MEDNIKOFF |
| FROSIA GREGORASH | |
| Variations on a Theme by Paganini, Op. 35, Book 1 | BRAHMS |
| AGNES BUTCHER | |
| Concerto, B minor | SAINT SAENS |
| Allegro non troppo | |
| PHYLLIS PARKER | |

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| | |
|--|-------------|
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| Symphony No. 2 | Beethoven |
| Garden of Love | Bizet |
| Scherzo for String Orchestra on "A Saint Malo, beau Port de Mer" | MacMillan |
| Limer | Debussy |

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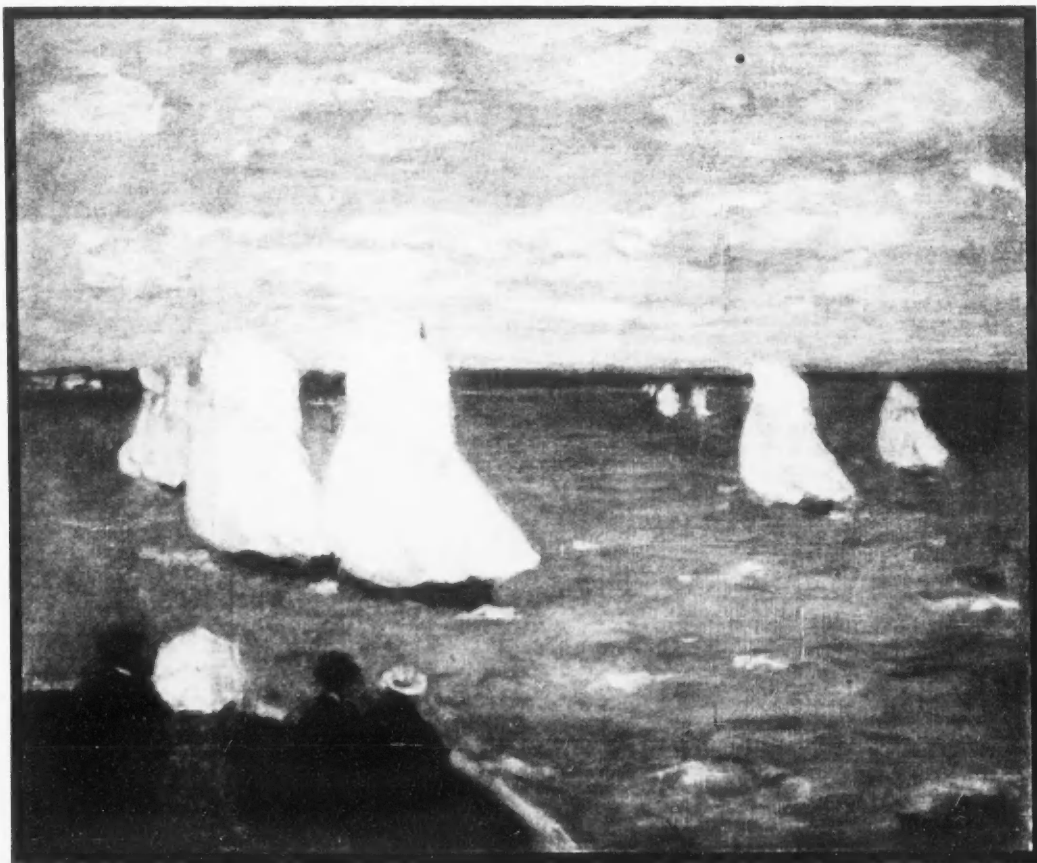
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"THE REGATTA," by J. W. Morrice. This canvas is included in an exhibition of the work of the great Canadian painter now on view at the Scott Galleries in Montreal. The exhibition will likely continue until the end of March.

MUSICAL EVENTS

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra last week was honored by the presence "in person" of the distinguished composer Percy Grainger, in whose honor his rich and beautiful orchestral arrangement of "Air from County Derry" was rendered. It was not to hear his own music that Mr. Grainger came to Toronto, but to listen to the first performance in this country of Cyril Scott's "Festival Overture," which two years ago won the London Daily Telegraph's prize, and which he regards as one of "the few greatest works in the realm of music." The attendance was the largest at any subscription concert (as distinguished from special concerts) this season, and there was another novelty of prime importance. Ravel's Concerto for piano and orchestra, rendered by the noted Canadian virtuoso, Reginald Stewart.

It is undoubtedly unfair to judge of an orchestral work of such elaboration as the "Festival Overture" on a single hearing, but I must confess myself unable to share Mr. Grainger's extravagant admiration. Originally scored for more instruments than the average symphony orchestra contains, Grainger worked on it with Cyril Scott, reducing the minimum orchestra and making the parts more practical in many ways. As it stands it is a magnificent example of luminous scoring, aiming at joyous and grandiose effects, but the actual musical content seems rather thin. Scott is a mystic and his underlying inspiration may possess a cryptic significance that escapes my earthly ears. Sir Ernest MacMillan and the orchestra were at their best and the interpretation was really majestic.

OF MORE vital interest was the Ravel Concerto, and the soloist, always a man of indefatigable initiative, had mastered its fresh and colorful details completely. It is a work suitable to his sure, scintillating style and he played it with fascinating dash and spontaneity. It makes great demands in the way of execution and Mr. Stewart was notably fine in the glissandi which are usually a feature of Ravel's piano compositions. The burden is by no means exclusively on the keyboard. An enchanting solo for English horn was capriciously rendered, and equally lovely passage work for flute and harp were similarly excellent in performance. The score as a whole is notable for gracious melodies developed with vivid and ingenious harmonic effects, and soloist and conductor co-operated splendidly.

Sir Ernest opened the program with the Prelude to "Die Meistersinger," which he always plays *con amore* and followed it with a noble interpretation of Brahms' Symphony in F, No. 3. By the way, no symphony audiences anywhere have the privilege of reading better program notes than those provided by Ettore Mazzoleni. Those on this symphony which was produced at the height of the Wagner-versus-Brahms madness, illustrated the prodigious fertility of "musical politics." Even Bernard Shaw, who began in journalism as a music critic thought it necessary to honor his idol Wagner by disparaging Brahms. The beauty and nobility of this symphony as rendered last week makes the indiscretions of Shaw, reprinted by Mr. Mazzoleni, especially ridiculous.

DURING the mid-winter season the Toronto Symphony Orchestra with Donald Heins conducting has been giving a series of children's concerts in Massey Hall on Friday afternoons. Mr. Heins is an adept in handling juvenile audiences, and his programs were well calculated to sow the seeds of musical enthusiasm in Jack and Jill. At the final concert, upwards of 2000 youngsters of various ages were present. Mr. Heins has had the co-operation of the gifted supervisor of Music in the public schools, Miss Emily Tedd, who at every concert has conducted brief sing-songs. It was pleasant to hear the young voices singing (not shouting) "John Peel" and putting in the pauses at the proper moment.

The crowning event was the rendering of Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" ballet, with the Keogh-Heddlie Marionettes. The various episodes were presented with beauty of mise-en-scene and fascinating ingenuity, on a small stage elevated above the orchestra, and one of the puppets was a miniature of Mr. Heins himself in his role of narrator. The role of Claire, the little girl who in Tchaikovsky's scenario dreams the story of the ballet, was charmingly danced by Nancy Chisholm. Another number which captivated everyone was the Rondo from Haydn's Concerto in G major with Alfred Johnson, a boy-pianist of remarkable precocity in the matter of touch and finger technique.



PLAYWRIGHT OF IDEAS. Elmer Rice, author of "Street Scene," who lectures in Toronto on Monday.



ECCLESIASTICAL. Most Rev. Derwyn T. Owen, Archbishop of Toronto and Primate of All Canada, with Rt. Rev. H. T. Moore, Bishop of Dallas, at the recent Dallas Diocesan Convention at Wichita Falls, Texas. Bishop Moore is wearing cope and mitre.

WILLIAM PRIMROSE, the eminent English violinist, who was with the London String Quartet during its final tour three seasons ago, gave a recital under the auspices of the Women's Musical Club at Hart House Theatre last Monday. The Club's series this season has been exceptional in quality, and Mr. Primrose's violin recital was one of the most notable of all. He is a pupil of Ysaye, and his style is elegant and fluent in a rare degree. He had the co-operation of a gifted local pianist, Leo Barkin, who played with sureness and distinction. Two of the extended works on the program demanded as much of the pianist as of the soloist. This was especially true of Brahms' Sonata in E flat, a work of austere emotional quality and singular beauty.

The viola, alto of the string choir, is an instrument of such tonal beauty when well played that one has sometimes wondered why it is not more frequently put to virtuosic uses. Mr. Primrose's technique is flawless and in every number he produced a broad lyrical effect that was captivating. His fervent rendering of the appassionato movement of the Brahms' Sonata, contrasted with the tenderness of the ensuing Andante, showed the range of his art. The balance of the program was made up of delightful eighteenth century works. The most extended of these was Nardini's Concerto in F, in which the concluding Allegro was especially brilliant in spirit and execution.

JACQUES CARTIER, famous dancer and mime, presented "The Grand Monarch," a ballet-narrative of the Life of Louis XIV, at Eaton Auditorium on February 25. Those who imagine that the word "ballet" signifies dancing exclusively were no doubt puzzled, but though Mr. Cartier goes further and uses dialogue, his use of the term is relatively correct.

Never having seen Mr. Cartier before, I could not make comparisons with his earlier and distinctly different performances. On its own merits I enjoyed his new departure

very much, though it is over-long and one or two episodes could be dropped with advantage. Despite his name Mr. Cartier is not a French-Canadian but a native of Tennessee. Physically he is perfect, and in a fencing scene, the beauty of his body recalled that of Nijinsky. He did not do much dancing, but in two or three scenes was brilliant in both classical and eccentric types of that art. A display of rhythmic arm movements in a pattern of waving swords was also amazing in skill. As an actor his voice is rather too light for strenuous scenes, but was remarkably well handled, and is capable of fuller development.

The best proof of the interest of the entertainment was that it seemed much shorter in duration than it really was. The gifted Canadian pianist, Mary Morley, arranged a most effective musical background, and her own playing was marked by delicacy, power and colorful expression. The stage direction of James Norris was also admirable.

COMING EVENTS

THE ninth subscription concert by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sir Ernest MacMillan, will be given in Massey Hall next Tuesday evening, March 9. The program, which will be a straight orchestral affair, consists of Mendelssohn's Overture "The Hebrides"; Beethoven's Symphony No. 2, in D; Bax' "The Garden of Fand"; MacMillan's Scherzo for String Orchestra on "A Saint Malo, beau Port de Mer"; and Debussy's "La Mer." Nearly a month will pass before the Toronto Symphony Orchestra gives its next and final concert of the season, so that lovers of orchestral music should not miss this attractive program.

THE Toronto Youth Council is giving a Sunday Evening Musicales at the Royal York tomorrow in which Enid Gray, soprano, Philip Spivack, cellist, and Kathleen Irwin and Winni-

In "The Great Barrier," starring Richard Arlen and Antoinette Cellier, supported by Lili Palmer, Barry Mackay and J. Farrell Macdonald, Gaumont-British has produced an outstanding historical picture that Canadians everywhere should see. Do not miss it at your local theatre.

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Antoinette Cellier and Richard Arlen co-star with the Canadian Rockies in the Gaumont-British romantic screen history "The Great Barrier." You will love the vivacious Antoinette—daughter of Frank Cellier of the London stage—and Dick Arlen—formerly of the Royal Canadian Flying Corps—in this story of the thrills which marked the construction of Canada's first transcontinental railway through the great Canadian Rockies, by the well-known Toronto writer, Alan Sullivan.

And as you watch its completion, and see the welding of that great "Link of the British Empire," you may recall another tie that binds—"The Smoke of the British Empire," W. D. & H. O. Wills' Gold Flake Cigarettes.

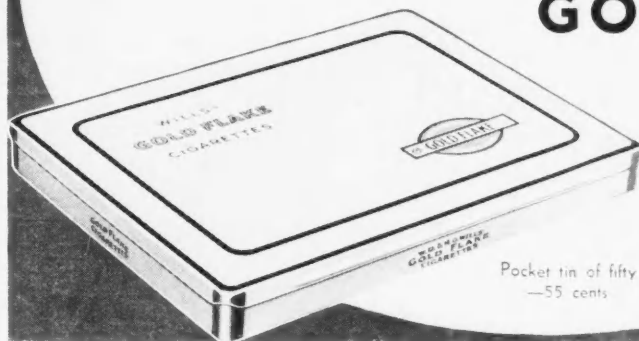
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fred Mazzoleni, two-pianists, will perform.

CENTRE Stage Productions, an organization which is presumably neither very Right nor very Left, will present at the Margaret Eaton Theatre on Thursday and Friday next a bill of one-act plays by Jameson Field, a young Toronto playwright and writer who had a short story in the February *Esquire*. A dozen of the best known local amateurs are in the casts. Mr. Field has had significant recognition from the International

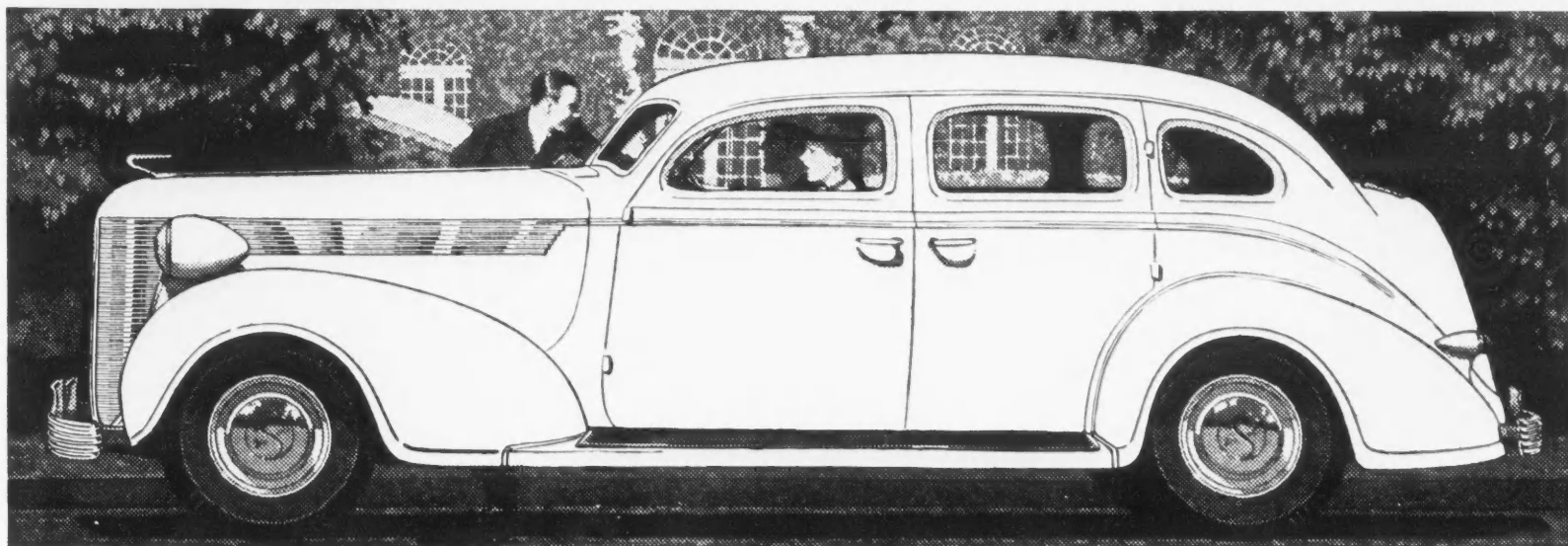
One-Act Play Contest in London, England, and in a Canadian contest sponsored by the *New Frontier*.

ELMER RICE, the famous American playwright whose works have been produced in a score of countries all over the world, will speak at Holy Blossom Auditorium on Monday night on "Drama—A Social Force." Mr. Rice is the author of those very powerful plays, "Street Scene," "Counselor-at-Law," "The Adding Machine," "Judgment Day," and "We, the People."

Hello—"What," said the warden, "you back again?"
"Yeh. Any letters?" — *Weekly News Auckland, N.Z.*

The class in public speaking was to give pantomimes that afternoon. One fished got up when called on, went to the platform and stood perfectly still. "Well," said the prof, after a minute's wait for something to happen. "What do you represent?"
"I'm imitating a man going up in an elevator," was the quick response. *Illinois Guardsman.*

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—History of Canada, Feb. 22-March 1

ABERHART ASKS ADVICE

DOMINION

Budget: Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, presented budget combined with terms of new trade agreement with United Kingdom. He estimated expenditures for 1937-38 at \$520,000,000, revenues \$485,000,000, deficit \$35,000,000; forecast balanced budget in two years; announced numerous downward revisions of tariff rates in general, intermediate and preferential schedules; stated income, excise and sales taxes will remain unchanged except for some additional exemptions under sales tax; announced restoration of five per cent. deduction from civil service salaries. He stated Canada now in fourth place in export and fifth in total trade. Anglo-Canadian trade agreement reduced duty on 179 items of British export to Canada. **Combines Investigation Act:** Bill to interpret more broadly monopolies and trusts, and to provide more severe penalties, given first reading. **Defence:** Commons after prolonged debate voted \$17,500,428 for national defence. **Divorce:** Bill to give British Columbia Appeal Court power to hear appeals from divorce court decisions given final reading in Commons. **Drought Relief:** Bill embodying Government's \$10,000,000 program for rehabilitation of Western drought areas given final reading. **Education:** Paul Martin (Lib., Essex East) proposed system of national scholarships to universities, agricultural colleges and technical schools for outstanding but impetuous students; Government pointed out education a provincial responsibility. **Employment:** Bureau of Statistics reported employment index stood at 144.1 on Feb. 1 as compared with 143.8 month previously and 98.4 year ago. **Fisheries:** Hon. J. E. McLeod, Minister of Fisheries, gave notice of resolution to repeal Biological Board Act and replace Board with Fisheries research board.

ALBERTA

Crisis: Admitting failure to establish Social Credit in Alberta within 18 months stipulated in campaign speeches, Premier Aberhart called for votes of all members of Social Credit riding organizations on and after June 1 as to whether he should resign. **Legislature:** Speech from Throne at opening of Legislature forecast Social Credit legislation.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Asiatics: Mass meeting of Fraser Valley vegetable growers asked for Royal Commission investigation into circumstances under which Chinese growers produce and market vegetables, including control of wholesale produce business by family groups, living conditions of Chinese



"HARMONY" Honorable Mention Photograph, by W. Grant Parker, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto. Rodenstock camera, 5 secs. at F4.5.

"in order that the distribution and consumption or use of our goods and services may be facilitated with greater equity and efficiency; the address also foreshadowed a provincial marketing board, a five-year highway construction program; greater expenditures on education, and legislation to extend distribution of seed and feed in drought areas. **E.P. Ranch:** Government passed Order-in-Council guaranteeing immunity from mineral rights sale for period of ten years to any purchaser of ranch owned by Duke of Windsor. **Interest Cuts:** Mr. Justice W. C. Ives in Alberta Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional legislation passed at last session cutting interest on Alberta bonds, saving certificates and guaranteed securities; following the ruling Alberta Government continued to offer half interest rates on certain bonds. **Moratorium:** Order-in-Council proclaimed 60-day moratorium on private debts.

employees of these groups, and evasions of Provincial Marketing Act. **Settlers' Assistance:** Hon. George S. Pearson, Minister of Labor, announced inauguration of a plan, financed 50-50 by Provincial and Dominion Governments, to provide grants up to \$500 for settlers whose land is not sufficiently developed to support them, and grants up to \$1,000 for moving those on marginal or non-productive land.

MANITOBA

Legislature: Social Credit and Conservative groups announced they will not take advantage of Government's lack of majority to force election but will give all reasonable support. Premier Bracken announced Government will accept majority decisions on all matters of policy and administration and that adverse votes on these matters will not be construed as want of confidence votes. He defined various specific questions on which adverse votes would be taken as want of confidence calling for dissolution of the House.

MARITIMES

Apprenticeship: Hon. Michael Dwyer, Nova Scotia Minister of Mines, announced plans for revival of apprenticeship system, embodying both practical and theoretical training "to give youth a chance." **Economic Inquiry:** Hon. B. W. LePage, president Executive Council, announced appointment of F. E. LaRue of National Research Council to study economic possibilities of Prince Edward Island.

ONTARIO

Hydro: First reading given to special bill sponsored by W. L. Houck (Lib., Niagara Falls) to tax power properties, acquired by O.H.E.P.C., which had been taxed before acquisition. **Liquor Control:** Profit of \$7,882,719 reported by L.C.B. on operations of last fiscal year; total sales increased 16.3 per cent. **Millar Will:** Ontario Court of Appeal upheld validity of "stock derby" clause in will of late Charles Vance Millar. **Quintuplets:** Hon. David A. Croll, Minister of Welfare, introducing bill to replace himself by Official Guardian Percy D. Wilson on Dionne quintuplet board, stated quintuplets' assets now total \$543,046.

QUEBEC

Cabinet: Hon. Oscar Drouin, Minister of Lands and Forests, resigned from Cabinet and also as chief organizer of National Union party. Premier Duplessis temporarily took over his portfolio; Mr. Drouin announced resignation result of difference of opinion over obligation of Government to apply immediately program on which it was elected. **Legislature:** Speech from Throne at opening of session forecast legislation to create publicly owned hydroelectric system resembling that of Ontario, to prevent frauds in the sale of mining securities, to assist needy mothers and orphans, to facilitate voluntary conversion of municipal debts, and to provide for, or relating to, roads, unemployment, protection of working class, health, education and fisheries. **Legislative Council:** L. A. Groulx, K.C., Sweetsburg, appointed to Legislative Council replacing late W. S. Bullock. **Archivist:** Henri Fontaine, Quebec, appointed editor Quebec Judicial Archives. **By-Election:** Resignation of Mr. Raoul Poulin as M.L.A. for Beauce officially announced and March 17 set as by-election date. **Labor:** Hon. William Tremblay, Minister of Labor, announced he will introduce in Legislature bill to create Central Board for Fair Wages having jurisdiction over all employer-employee relations in Province. **Marriage Annulments:** Chief Justice Greenfield ruled ecclesiastical marriage annulments have no civil effect on marriages performed in Quebec by any clergyman properly authorized by the Province to keep records of civil status. **Taxation:** Premier Duplessis announced experts from France or England will be secured to study revision of the entire taxation system of Quebec.

SASKATCHEWAN

Creditors Arrangement: Members of Government tentatively advocated establishment of special board of review under Farmer Creditors Arrangement Act to undertake adjustment of home owners' debts in urban centres. **Finance:** Investigation by economists of Bank of Canada into financial situation of Province announced completed; report to be made direct to federal Government. **Income Tax:** Privy Council dismissed



The "Prime of Life"

YOU may have read that the average length of life has risen from 49 to more than 60 years since the beginning of the century. You may not know that the greater part of this extension in the length of life is due to gains in mortality at the younger ages. For those who have passed 40, conditions are much the same as they were.

The period from 40 to 60 years should be the "prime of life" when mental powers are high. The majority of the deaths which occur in this period are caused by chronic diseases of the heart and arteries, Bright's disease, cerebral hemorrhage, cancer or diabetes. Heart disease is responsible for more deaths than any other cause.

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Unselfish men and women who try to give all they can to their families or their work, and people who are ambitious to reach a certain goal often neglect their health. Chronic invalids are more likely to seek medical advice and to follow it faithfully than are vigorous men and women who scoff at being coddled, and who often race past physical danger signs.

A great scientist said recently, "We know how to lengthen the lives of children. We must learn how to persuade men and women past 40 to get the benefit of what modern science can do for people of their age."

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appeal of Saskatchewan judges seeking exemption from provincial income tax on their salaries; following decision Government decided to collect full amounts due and all penalties.

POLITICS

British Columbia: J. S. Taylor, C.C.F. member of House of Commons for Nanaimo, expelled from British Columbia section of C.C.F. reputedly because of sympathy with Social Constructive party. **Ontario:** Prohibitionists prepared to enter "dry" candidate in North Wellington by-election. Kennedy Connor selected as Liberal candidate in Hamilton West federal by-election. **Quebec:** First political rally of dissident National Union members of Legislature Oscar Drouin, Dr. Philippe Hamel, Mayor J. E. Gosselin of Quebec, Hon. Ernest Ouimet and Rene Chalouit drew crowd of 10,000 in Quebec City. Liberals nominated Pierre Emile Cote in Bonaventure federal by-election.

EDUCATION

McGill: Senator A. K. Hugessen and Morris Wilson, president Royal Bank of Canada, appointed governors of the University. Dr. C. W. Hendel, head of Philosophy Department, appointed dean of Faculty of Arts and Science, resignation of Prof. F. M. G. Johnson, head of Chemistry Department and Dean of Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, accepted. Prof. Otto Maass appointed head of Chemistry Department; Prof. John Percival Day appointed R. B. Angus Professor of Economics and Political Science.

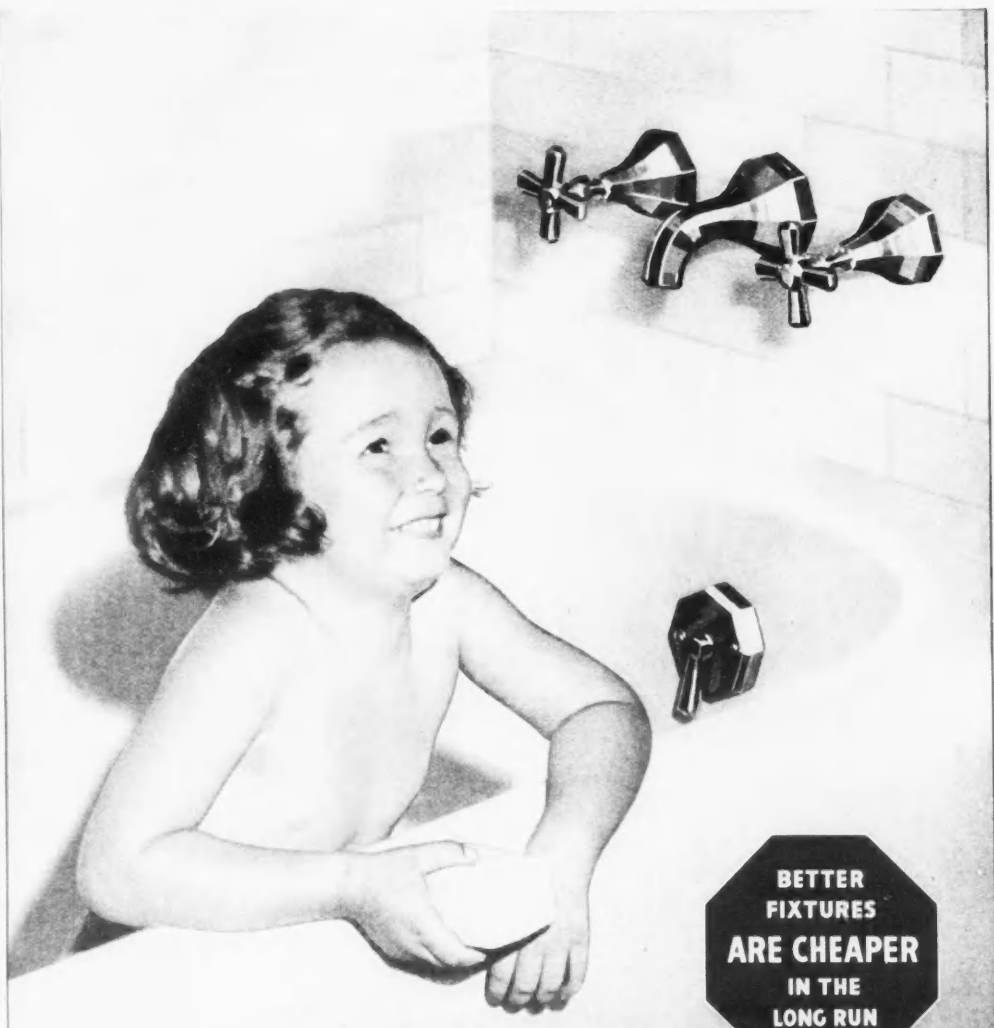
LABOR

Alberta: Forty-seven participants in "sit-down" strike at Union Packing Company committed for trial on charges of intimidation and forcible detention of property. **Ontario:** Approximately 1,500 furniture workers went on strike in 24 factories in 10 Ontario cities and towns, demanding higher wage scale and 44-hour week. Fifty of the 100 employees of automobile parts factory in Sarnia succeeded stopping production by

"sit-down" strike when demands for union recognition, and eight-hour, five-dollar day rejected.

OBITUARY

Blackler, Samuel Benjamin, Ottawa, chief of Ottawa fire department (56). **Bruet,** Chrysologue, Lachine, Que., building contractor, former alderman of Lachine (78). **Burns,** Patrick, Calgary, Canadian senator, pioneer Alberta rancher and meat packer, "Cattle King of the West" (81). **Carvell,** Caroline, Woodstock, N.B., widow of Hon. Frank B. Carvell, former federal Minister of Public Works. **Davies,** William J., Toronto, Clerk of Ontario Supreme Court, former newspaperman (69). **Dessaulles,** Henri, Montreal, civil engineer, former alderman of Shawinigan Falls (57). **Fryer,** Joseph Henry, Toronto, president Carbo Engineering Co., associate of Sir Adam Beck in founding of Ontario Hydro (68). **Fulcher,** Mrs. Jane, Winnipeg, oldest Manitoba-born resident of that Province (91). **Gallie,** William, Barrie, Ont., father of Dr. W. E. Gallie, dean of Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto (82). **Grant,** Capt. William John, Toronto, paymaster Governor-General's Body Guard. **Ivens,** Richard, Toronto, past Supreme President, Sons of England (90). **King,** James Cochrane, Montreal, retired industrialist, life governor Montreal General Hospital (82). **Leatham,** Rev. William Harvey (D.D.), Ottawa, minister St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, former moderator Ottawa Presbytery, ecclesiastical author (61). **MacKay,** Margaret Sutherland, Montreal, assistant librarian at McGill University 1891-1925. **McDonald,** Alexander, Westmount, Que., superintendent Point St. Charles shons of C.N.R. (49). **McGoun,** Archibald Forster, Edmonton, staff member University of Alberta (49). **Rose,** Dr. E. W. Gladstone, Man., former mayor of Gladstone (59). **Scully,** W. E., Saint John, N.B., former member of New Brunswick Legislature (74). **Snook,** Franklin, Paris, Ont., former M.P. for Brant, lawyer (76). **Webb,** Ernest, Toronto, former holder of world's record for seven-mile walk (62).



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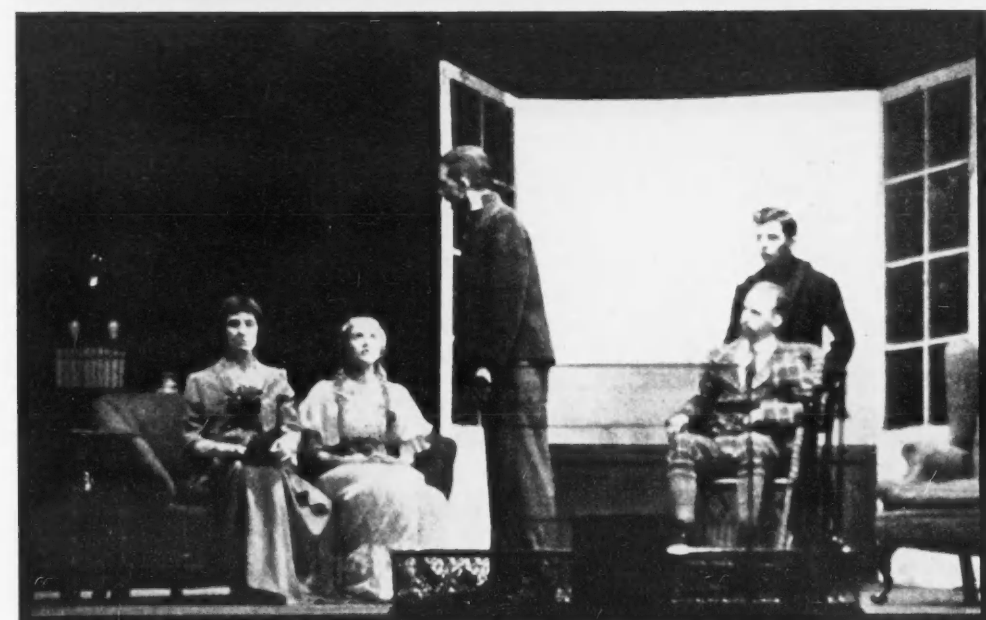
SATURDAY NIGHT

SECTION II

PEOPLE * TRAVEL * FASHION * HOMES * LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 6, 1937

CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIONAL DRAMA FESTIVAL



PHOTOGRAPHIC records were made by "Jay" of all eighteen plays in the Central Ontario regional competition of the Dominion Drama Festival in Hart House Theatre, half of which appear herewith. UPPER LEFT, Doris Jones and Dudley Doughty in "Saturday Night", produced by St. Michael's and All Angels A.Y.P.A. UPPER RIGHT, the Play Workshop's "The Mighty Mr. Samson", (Marion Viccars, Duncan Gillard, Stanley Raven and Gordon Keeble). LEFT UPPER MIDDLE, Peggy Rhoades, William McGuire and Charles Durand in "The Alms Box of St. Anne", by the Playwrights' Studio Group. CENTRE, Irene Belcher, as the Countess of Salisbury, and Marjorie Jarvis, as Katharine of Aragon, in the Toronto Public Library Dramatic Club's presentation of "White Queen, Red Queen". UPPER MIDDLE RIGHT, Theodore Herman as the chaplain reads the ineffective burial service in "Bury the Dead", which won second place for the Theatre of Action. LOWER MIDDLE LEFT, "Heaven on Earth", the presentation of the Forest Hill Village Arts Guild; Zoe Christie, Arthur Wilson, Bettina Hay-Roe and Alan Scott Moorhouse. LOWER MIDDLE RIGHT, Morris Kirshenblatt and Zan Wasser in Dramsec's production, "Lone Worlds". LOWER LEFT, Tchekov's "Sea Gull", by the Toronto Conservatory of Music Acting Group. LOWER RIGHT, Stuart Parker and James Goodson in the Junior Players' entry, "The Purple Bedroom". Photographs of the other plays will appear next week.





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55 NORMANDIE

CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

ALAS! My Child, where is the pen that can do justice to the Hen? Like Royalty, she goes her way, laying foundations every day, though not for Public Buildings, yet for Custard, Cake and Omelette. No wonder, child, we prize the Hen whose egg is mightier than the pen. . . . Dear Oliver Herford, I'd read a far more repugnant book than "Eggs" sponsored by the Institute of American Poultry Industries, (isn't my reading fun?) to come upon one of your rhymes. "Eggs" the book is the direct outcome of the Century of Progress exhibition at Chicago and is a Progress Publication. I should prefer that to be its recommendation rather than to take the responsibility of recommending it to you on my own bent shoulders. It is far from light reading. However, if you want to know a whole lot about poultry and the biological processes that result in a hen's egg, here's your Spring reading all chosen for you. I found the diagram of a hen's insides a bit discouraging to my appetite for the boiled egg I occasionally face at breakfast, but you may have stronger sensibilities.

Anyhow, the egg is a very wonderful thing, dear, and when a hen is so clever that she can produce up to 350 eggs a year or about 44 times her own weight in eggs—though all of them don't work as hard as that—what I always say is, isn't it strange all hens look so hopelessly stupid?

As an alternative to fish, on a meatless day in Lent, eggs of course, have it. I forget what they have besides protein and I can't really go back over the 631 pages of "Eggs" to find out for you, but take my word for it if you have no better authority at hand, eggs are good for what's the matter with you.

Save the livers from the chickens you serve at Sunday lunch, or have had roasted and cold for Sunday supper. Cut and fry them lightly in butter till just coloured brown. Put 1 tablespoon cream in each individual ramekin, break an egg carefully on the cream, sprinkle well with salt and pepper, put a dab of butter on top, surround with the chicken liver and put in the oven until the eggs are set. Shredded eggs done thus make as good a luncheon dish as anyone needs. They are almost as good when you sprinkle the egg with grated cheese to which you have added salt, pepper, and a little dry mustard, omitting the chicken livers, which one supposes must be reckoned as meat, darn it.

POACHED EGGS SUZETTE

Cut baked potatoes in halves, scoop out the potato, mash with some cream, butter, and seasonings and re-fill potato shells, leaving a small depression in the middle into which put a poached egg. Cover with white sauce to which ½ a cup of grated cheese has been added, sprinkle the

top with cheese and put under flame to brown.

When anyone suggests you serve plain poached eggs for lunch, adding carelessly they're awfully good with hollandaise sauce on them, don't you droop? Imagine making hollandaise for a mere poached egg! But this is a way to beat the game.

POACHED EGGS HOLLANDAISE

6 slices trimmed toast
6 eggs
1 cup hot "medium" white sauce
½ cup Mayonnaise

Use any good bottled oil mayonnaise, Heintz, or Blue Ribbon or such, and fold it into the hot white sauce and pour it over the poached eggs on their neatly cut rounds of toast. Decorate with parsley and serve at once. It would fool most anybody.

Horseradish sauce is another good dressing for eggs poached and put on toast. Take 1 cup of water or stock, preferably the latter, mix a little of it with 2 tablespoons flour and ½ a teaspoon of salt and a dash of white pepper—gradually add the rest. Stir constantly over the fire till well blended, remove from fire and add the butter and stir, and just before serving add ½ cup of well-drained horseradish, pressed as dry as possible. Pour this over the hot poached eggs.

And now for a few ways with the things scrambled. I don't have to tell you surely that good scrambled eggs are cooked slowly and are never overcooked. They should be actually underdone when they leave the pan. The heat in the eggs finishes the cooking. They are an awful pain when they are dry and tough.

SCRAMBLED EGGS WITH OYSTERS

4 eggs
½ pt. oysters
¼ tsp. salt
1½ tsp. white pepper
2 tablespoons cream
2 tablespoons butter

Beat the eggs and add the cream, seasoning and oysters. Melt the butter in a wide frying pan, (it should be iron), and pour in the mixture. Cook slowly, stirring occasionally till the eggs form in soft fluffy rolls.

SCRAMBLED EGGS WITH TARTRUFFE

1 egg slightly beaten
1 cup canned tomatoes
1 tsp. sugar
¼ tsp. salt
¼ tsp. black pepper
3 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon minced onion

Fry the onion in butter 3 minutes. Add tomatoes, salt, pepper and sugar and let simmer for 5 minutes. Add the eggs and stir with a fork till light and creamy. Garnish with parsley. Chopped fried mushrooms around this lend it special grace.

A Japanese dish, called OYAKOD-OMBORI in Japan but more easily remembered by me by its translated name of "Mother & Child" (Sorry, I don't know at all) is very good if you like Soy. At least it's a change. Scramble eggs with small pieces of left-over cooked chicken. Season to taste with Soy sauce and sugar. Serve it on hot rice. 'S Allright.

DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

SHOULD you feel gift-ish as Easter approaches, we might mention two suggestions that should fill the bill. Elizabeth Arden has put a crystal facon of her Blue Grass perfume in the heart of a lovely white velvet Calla Lily, both of which are contained in a box of rich blue color. And what could be a more welcome gift for Easter Sunday than a unique hand-painted egg, tied with wide satin ribbons of delicate mauve and robin's egg blue. Tucked inside are two fragrant cakes of June Geranium Bathodome Soap. This novel Easter egg is packed in an unusually attractive pale green box with a white top.

THERE must be many people in Canada troubled with dry skins at this time of the year. It is the result of more time spent indoors where the air is lacking in moisture. Probably many dry skin troubles will disappear as air-conditioning equipment becomes standard. That time is not yet here, however, and dry warm air indoors and cold weather outdoors, inevitably results in that troublesome condition of the skin in which it seems to lack natural moisture and refuses to hold powder. The only way to combat it is to give the skin the preparations that will supply its deficiencies. Jane Seymour's Petal Cream is a foundation that is very fine for use on skins of this type. It is a smooth, easily applied preparation, and there is a powder to match exactly every complexion tone. This is especially important with skins of this type, for a too light shade tends to emphasize the

dry roughness of this skin. Five minutes every night with Jane Seymour cleansing cream, juniper skin tonic and orange skin food, will pay added dividends.

HAIR beauty is more than wave, texture and highlight. Hair beauty is fastidiousness, too; the knowledge that it is impeccable in its immaculate cleanliness, its air of just-washed freshness. Shampoos are necessary, of course, but the addition of a lightly scented rinse gives it an added daintiness that lasts until the next fortnightly shampoo. In every hairdressing salon there usually is to be seen a little rack holding bottles of Houbigant's Lotion Individuelle, from which one may select the odor she prefers. Quelques Fleurs, Bois de Santal, Ideal, Fleur de Benamé, and so on. This is used as a last rinse, and perfumes the hair with delicate fragrances which endure, subtly, delightfully, until the next appointment. Besides doing all this it rids the hair of any oil or soap that may cling to it after the shampoo. And it softens the hair, making it supple, pliant and more receptive to the wave.

EVERYBODY knows that hair should be brushed every night of your life. Careful brushing won't disturb your wave at all, if you take a minute afterwards to comb the wave back and turn up a few ends with hairpins. Don't be one of the foolish people who say, "I can't do a thing with my hair between waves. I'm just lost till I get back to my hairdresser." You can do a lot, with



ARTS AND CRAFTS at Ovenden School. In the picture are Miss Lawson, weaving instructor; M. Gow, Toronto; L. Francis, Orillia; Miss Fife, Art mistress; B. McLarty, Windsor; M. Lennard, Dundas; B. Spaulding, Toronto; B. Angstrom, Amherstburg and M. Ripley, Coldwater.



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the help of one of those light setting lotions and some invisible hairpins. Have the hairpins the color of your hair, because they look better, and your head doesn't have to bristle with pins when you go to bed either.

IT is very easy to keep a presentable complexion, according to the Pond's method, which is designed to reach the underskin where, so we are told, lines really have their beginning. There are just three simple creams, a cleansing cream, a cold cream to be patted into the skin until it tingles, and a greaseless vanishing cream to be used as a foundation for rouge and powder. The simplicity of such a treatment should have special appeal for the younger girl who will give her skin the care it needs only if the treatment is simple and uncomplicated and does not require more than a few minutes of her time.

What are we going to do with the in-between years if life begins at forty and old-age pensions at sixty-five?—Winston-Salem (N. C.) Journal

Announcements

BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS - MARRIAGES - DEATHS
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MARRIAGES

McLURG-MOFFATT — On Tuesday, Feb. 9, Dr. John J. Allan McLurg, son of Dr. and Mrs. R. A. McLurg, Wilkie, Saskatchewan, to Elsie Beatrice Moffatt, R.N., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Moffatt, North Battleford, Saskatchewan.

ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement is announced in Calgary, Alberta, of Gertrude Alexandra (Alix), only daughter of Mr. Percy Alexander Carson, of that city, to Mr. Ruby Leon Carter, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Carter, of Paul's Valley, Oklahoma, U.S.A. The marriage will take place quietly in May at St. Stephen's Church, Calgary.

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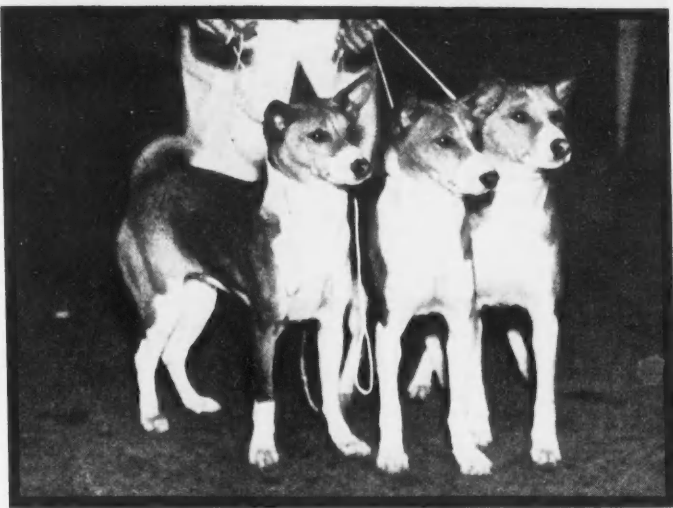
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THE BARKLESS DOG ARRIVES. These Basenji from the Belgian Congo are the latest fad in English dogdom and were recently exhibited at Craft's Coronation Show in London. Years of silent jungle tracking is said to have eliminated the bark, the dogs' vocal accomplishments being limited to a mild "Gron, Gron".

THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

A FRIEND with far more confidence in our intelligence than the thing warrants offered us the job of cataloging her library last year.

"Do it any way you please, if I can find a book occasionally and know what books we possess, it will please me," she said generously.

We explained that cataloging books was a bit of modern art about which we were as ignorant as the lilies of the field.

"O just invent a method of your own," she said and went off to Europe for the Summer, leaving us her door key.

The result was a hateful distortion of part of our holidays. Many a bright day, lying on the beach, was darkened for us by the Dewey decimal system of cataloging. Our idea was to learn the Dewey system just enough to simplify it sufficiently for our friend to use her library without learning the Dewey system herself, if you follow us.

It is now March, and we are getting on. Mr. Dewey wouldn't recognize his own baby. By summer we prophesy our friend won't recognize her own library. We think she might as well give up reading and take to fretwork or playing the piccolo. Either would be easier on the nerves than tracing one of her own books by our present version of the Dewey System.

SPEAKING of Librarians we got some new light on the clever creatures' activities the other day, when we strolled into the Children's Branch of the Public Library on College Street. We had only intended to make some representations about a book loaned to a Godchild—a book that had apparently been found to make a very fine boat to pay the damages, and come away. Instead of which a charming dark girl took us into camp and asked if we should like to see the Children's Theatre.

The Theatre is a long narrow room at the back of the house. You enter on to the stage and face a fire-place, surrounded with one of the most entertaining murals this side of Rockefeller Centre. Bookshelves run the complete length of one wall. Small tables and chairs painted a clever Italian pottery green like the woodwork are scattered about. Folding chairs are brought in for actual performances.

The mural in greens and blues and yellows displays birds and beasts of heraldic antecedents, and great charm. A very intense lion couchant and a positively winsome tiger impressed themselves specially on our mind. The whole thing was produced by the children's class from the Art Centre at the

Grange—the majority of the children under 10 we were told. It is painted in oils on great sheets of brown paper, and you should go and look at it one day. It's a treat.

Plays, usually the better known fairy stories, are constantly produced by the Librarians, and acted by the children who come to the story-telling hours, or drift in and out showing some interest in juvenile literature. A cast can apparently be got together very easily and plays are staged as often as once a fortnight. Only one performance though. Even Librarians have limits.

The books on the shelves down the room are not circulating copies but rather reference ones used for reading aloud to the groups of youngsters who constantly assemble demanding entertainment. Adults interested in Birthday or Christmas present books should look them over. All the best editions of the children's classics are lined up. You can compare type, binding, illustrations, price and so on and find out where to get the one you want. We saw six Robinson Crusoes and naturally picked the one with the Rackham illustrations. All the best of the new books that appear each year in time for Christmas will be found here too. You needn't go from shop to shop. These are hand-picked by girls who know what rings the bell with children.

THE Exhibition of Steuben Glass at the Art Gallery in Toronto during February surprised a lot of people. Not everybody knew that beauty of this particular kind was being produced on this continent.

In the last few years most of us have seen and admired quantities of Swedish glass. The great Orrefors factories have, for instance, been producing exquisite crystal. What some day may be Museum pieces, can be bought now in Toronto shops. There is a tall bucket-shaped vase called "The Pearl Divers" that we would willingly go to jail for. The crystal is approximately one inch thick and like mysteriously solidified spring water. No ice was ever so clear. Three engraved male figures curve and swirl through its depths, faint trails of bubbles marking their downward flight. It's beauty makes one gasp. It is one hundred and seventy-nine dollars. A tidy sum, but not more than it is worth.

Steuben Glass is as beautiful. It is made in Corning, New York, the work done by hand in the same manner as the great glass of history, hand-blown from designs created in the Steuben



MISS JEAN WRIGHTON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Wilson Wrighton of London, Ont., who will take part in the London Skating Club Carnival of March 12 and 13. —Photograph by Arthur A. Gleason.

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Atelier under the direction of John M. Gates. The decorated pieces, of which the famous "Agnus Dei vase" in the Metropolitan Museum is a good example, are copper-wheel engraved from designs by the American Sculptor, Sidney Waugh. The moulded forms of fish, doves, horses and so on are like marvelous ice-sculpture that is arrested at the very moment it has begun to melt, softening every contour, removing every extraneous detail—an extraordinarily beautiful effect.

The forms of the wine services, and the graduated brandy glasses ranging from a tiny dot to a great glass bubble as big as a punch-bowl, are the most completely satisfying things you ever saw.

Steuben, by the way is not called "Stoibenn." We've all been wrong. Its sponsor at the Exhibition says it's "Stew-benn" with the accent on the stew. We're for letting them have it their own way.

IF YOU like fussing in the kitchen occasionally but feel your family should not be subjected to the results of your activity, you might try making yourself some cold cream for a bit of a lark.

This is the way it's done, on the authority of a smart woman in the business.

CLEANSING CREAM
6 oz. Almond Oil
1 oz. Rose Water
1 oz. White Beeswax
1/4 oz. Spermaceti
1/2 oz. Witch Hazel
1/2 oz. odorless coconut butter
1/2 oz. lanolin, anhydrous
1 teaspoon glycerine
1/2 dram borax
a few drops of perfume oil

Your own druggist will supply the above ingredients for a modest sum. Choose cook's afternoon out and get to work.

Melt the beeswax and spermaceti in a double boiler, heat till melted and at once, but slowly, stir in the heated oils in which the lanolin and coconut butter (cut into small pieces) are already mixed. When waxes and oils are clearly blended remove from the fire at once.

Now heat in another saucepan, and not quite to the boil, the rose water, witch hazel, glycerine and borax and add them scalding hot to the blended and hot oils and waxes. Now heat, adding perfume as the thing cools, and keep on beating for 40 to 50 minutes. A Dover beater for the main beating, and a spatula for mixing are useful tools.

The least amount of heat that secures perfect blending is the right amount of heat. There's no great trick to it. Have nice little jars ready to pack the stuff. You can buy the nice white ones with black screw covers at the big shops.

HONORING MISS FERGUSON

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THERE are countless Miss Fergusons in Canada, but the best known of them was until last June integrally connected with the Toronto Conservatory of Music. For forty-nine years, the name "Miss Ferguson" was one of significance to thousands of students. She assumed the position of Registrar under the late Dr. Edward Fisher on September 5, 1887, the day it opened its doors, and served in the same capacity under his successors, the late Dr. Vogt and Sir Ernest MacMillan. She is still an active, silver-haired lady with a wealth of memories. The Alumni Association some time ago decided that her long association with the work of musical education should be recognized in a suitable way by the two generations of graduates who came in contact with her during nearly half a century of service. It will take the form of "The Marlon Ferguson Foundation Fund" to assist deserving students by way of scholarships, bursaries and loans. All graduates are asked to contribute within their means,

Pageantry of an Empire



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TRAVELERS

Miss S. B. White, Mrs. E. H. Parsons and Mrs. H. H. Gordon have left Montreal for Sea Island, Georgia, where they will spend a month.

Miss Arthur Morrice, Miss Eleanor Morrice, Mr. David Morrice of Montreal, and Mrs. Morrice's sister, Miss Morrice of Hamilton are sailing on March 21 from New York for London to attend the Coronation and will remain abroad for several months.

Mrs. George B. Mackay, Miss Helen Mackay and Mrs. Robert Mackay of Montreal, have sailed from New York for the Queen Mary for London, where they have taken a flat for three months and will attend the Coronation.

Mr. J. Arthur Mathewson, K.C., Mrs. Mathewson and Miss Pamela Mathewson have left Montreal with Sir John Child, Bart., and Lady Child of London, England, to spend two weeks in Florida.

Miss Lena Galt and Miss Muriel Galt, Mrs. E. Crow Baker and her niece, Miss Jean Ross, of Victoria, B. C., who left there about the middle of December for a cruise to the Dutch East Indies, have returned by the Empress of Canada.

Sir Cedric and Lady Hardwicke returned to New York Sunday, February 28. During their stay in Toronto they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Sherrington, Wyckwood Park.

Mr. Ralph R. Corson and his daughter, Miss Virginia Corson, have left Toronto to spend the next few weeks in Key West, Florida, and Augusta, Ga.

Mr. Ted Gordon of Toronto, spent the weekend in London, Ont., the guest of Rev. Mr. Waters, in whose church he delivered two lectures on his explorations in Central Asia.



MISS MARION FERGUSON

HIS LUMBAGO WENT IN TWO WEEKS

Never Felt Better in His Life

Though he tried many so-called remedies, this man continued to suffer with lumbago for years. It troubled him, in fact, until he found the right remedy, Kruschen Salts. These are his own words:

"I would like to tell you of the benefit I derived from taking Kruschen Salts. For some years past I have been a sufferer from lumbago. I tried no end of other remedies, but got no relief whatever until one day I saw Kruschen advertised and thought I would give it a trial. I did, and to my surprise the lumbago left me after taking Kruschen for a fortnight. I am now taking it regularly every day and never felt better in my life."—W.K. Kruschen is a combination of mineral salts which assist in stimulating your liver, kidneys and digestive tract to healthy, regular activity. If you could see how Kruschen dissolves away uric acid deposits, you would agree that the Kruschen treatment should bring relief in cases of lumbago.

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WRITE OR PHONE FOR CRANE DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE

BATHROOM TRANSFORMATION

BY ALLAN CLARK

BATHROOMS have come in for a lot of attention in recent years—and they are likely to receive still greater attention this year, because of the impetus which the Home Improvement Plan is giving both to new home building and home modernization.

As a matter of fact, bathrooms deserve all the attention they have been and are receiving—for what room is more essential to the comfort and convenience of a modern household? Nevertheless, it must be admitted that many bathrooms still fall far short of 1937 standards in point of equipment and decorative quality. Furthermore, in any number of homes today, one bathroom is having to answer the wants of a household actually needing two or three bathrooms, besides a lavatory conveniently located on the ground floor, another adjacent to a recreation room in the basement, and perhaps a fully-equipped powder-room near the main entrance.

NO MATTER what its present condition, a bathroom can be converted into something of outstanding beauty and efficiency. Take, as an example, the plumbing fixtures—and think of the transforming power of new fixtures in black or color, as a change from the ubiquitous white! Black fixtures, with fittings of gleaming chrome, are particularly smart—and different! And they contribute immeasurably to distinction in a bathroom color-scheme.

Then, too, flooring gives a wonderful opportunity for originality of treatment. Not only is tile available in an endless variety of colors, shapes and sizes, but linoleum is open to a wonderful variation, now that it can be used with all sorts of designs from simple border bandings to such distinctive designs as fish, stars and geometrics. Even without this elaboration of insets, however, linoleum is a completely satisfying floor, colorful and resilient, whether of plain or patterned type.

For basement lavatories, the merits of asphalt tile should be considered. These tiles are impervious to dampness and are comparatively inexpensive. Though harder, their surface somewhat resembles linoleum. In basements they are laid hot in mastic asphalt, preferably over a concrete sub-floor.

Tiled walls or dados add a certain "something" to a bathroom, not



THE PICTURED BATHROOM has a high dado of light gray tile, with an upper wall treatment of gray-striped wallpaper, carrying a design of little red boats. The black linoleum floor is inset with bands of gray and red.

—Courtesy: Eaton's College Street.

only from the standpoint of appearance, but because they so easily can be kept immaculately clean. Nowadays, though, the effect of tiling can be attained at moderate cost by the use of tiled wall-board—and either the tiled or plain wall-board is of incredible assistance in making any structural changes in the course of home modernization.

Above the dado, paint or enamel offers an effective solution of the wall-decoration problem, because to its attribute of cleanliness is added a limitless range of color possibilities. Today, though, there are very lovely washable wallpapers on the market that lend themselves admirably to use in bathrooms, lavatories and powder-rooms. And please—please!—do not confuse these new papers of sprightly decorative qualities with the old varnished papers that purported to simulate tile. For these twain have nothing in common, as the new washable papers are notably soft to the touch, whereas the varnished papers were hard to the touch—and usually hard in color!

ANOTHER transforming element has to do with window treatments. None other than the popular Venetian blind—which you may not have thought of in connection with bathrooms! But in what room could a Venetian blind be more useful? It admits air and light, yet it can be adjusted to ensure complete privacy. Furthermore, it is so decorative in itself that it provides a complete window treatment without the aid of curtains—and most curtains do acquire an eye-annoying stringiness in the average bathroom! But therein lies a reminder that a ventilating fan is a very happy inclusion when an old bathroom is being modernized or a new bathroom installed. You know what a ventilator does in the kitchen—find out what it can do in a bathroom!

TRAVELERS

Mrs. S. Seton Thompson and Miss Edna Seton Thompson, of Toronto, have sailed from New York on the queen of Bermuda to spend the next month in Bermuda.

Brigadier Lindsay Gordon, who has been in the east since the Christmas season, has returned to Winnipeg.

Mrs. J. B. Richardson, who has been visiting in Kingston and Toronto, returned to Winnipeg recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Searle Leach who a short time ago returned to Winnipeg from a honeymoon spent in Florida and Cuba, and have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Leach for a week or so, have left to spend the next two months in Vancouver after which they will return to take up their residence in Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Smith have left Winnipeg to spend the next six weeks in California.

Mrs. David Ostly has left Montreal to spend some time in Florida.

Mrs. Gordon Shaver has returned to Toronto after spending some time in New York with her daughter, Mrs. Frank Clinton Velasquez.

Miss Louise Bertram of Toronto, will be the guest of Mrs. C. M. Taylor while in Winnipeg to take part in the Ice Carnival there.

Mrs. Draper Dobie and Mrs. William Hyslop of Toronto, have sailed from New York on the Saturnia for Italy, whence they will leave on an extended cruise for several months.

Mrs. M. M. McIntyre has left Winnipeg for Pasadena, California, to be the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Foley.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hees, who have been in Hollywood and Havana, Cuba, have left for Honolulu, and will return to Toronto in March.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnham Mitchell have left Toronto to spend some time in Palm Beach, Florida.

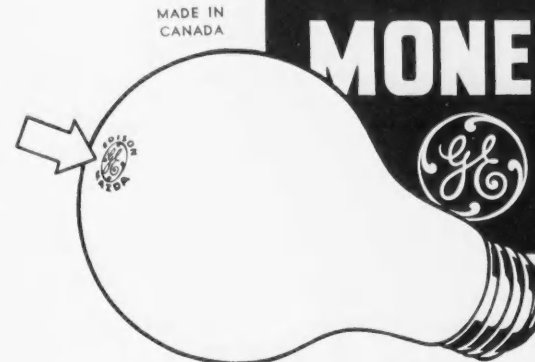
Mr. and L. J. F. Van Rensdyk, of Winnipeg, have left by motor for California and Mexico.

Mrs. David Wanklyn of Montreal, Mrs. Cecil Cowan and Miss Katharine Christie of Toronto, have taken a cottage at Sea Island Beach, Georgia, where they will spend three weeks.

The Misses Ann and Joan Taylor and Miss Harriet Agnew, of Toronto,

are accompanying the Misses Ann and Patricia McParland on a motor trip on the Continent during the next few months.

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ABOUT THE HOUSE

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THE other day "About the House" visited the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. At Pearson Hall we were greeted by a soft-voiced girl, who, although without sight, presided competently at a busy switchboard. We saw the stenographic department where other blind girls were busy typing dictation from Dictaphones. An immense library room has shelves filled to the roof with books in Braille. Here, too, are talking records of books for those who do not read Braille. Most of these records come from England, but others had arrived only that day from France. The latter, in French, are of a flexible creamy composition like hard rubber which bends without breaking, and they run backwards. All of these records, like the Braille books, are mailed postage free to all points in Canada.

A large factory produces hundreds of well-made house dresses. In the leather department is a large selection of articles, among them an automobile cushion faced with leather thones that would be a really fine appointment for any car.

There are few people not familiar with the strongly made brooms that are a product of the Institute. Here, too, are to be found beautifully fashioned bassinets fitted with rubber wheels, for the new arrival. Flat, slightly curved baskets, with handles, hold wood for the fireplace, and there are colorful hearth brushes with which to sweep away the ashes. Flower-gathering baskets, fruit baskets, and clothes hampers are other useful pieces.

Also at the Institute are trays on which one may breakfast luxuriously in bed. All of them fold up so that they occupy a minimum amount of space when not in use. Some have slanted easels to hold a book or magazine—a delightfully effortless way of reading abed, whether one is an invalid or merely pampering oneself.

Your pet pooch will bark hearty approval of the baskets specially made for him. You can have these made in a number of styles, raised off the floor with legs or with a small canopy to protect his dogship from drafts. They come in sizes to fit anything from a pomeranian up to a good-sized scrappy Irish terrier.

We specially liked the large variety of nicely designed wicker chairs built for comfortable lounging. We know they are comfortable, for we tried them. Those readers who are giving thought to re-furnishing the summer cottage or sun room would do well to investigate these, for they combine the lightness of wicker with its sturdiness in a manner that is perfection for these purposes. The children's chairs of wicker have a place in the nursery, too.

A dual satisfaction is to be had from purchasing any of these or other articles made by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. There is the assurance of fine craftsmanship and excellent value and, more important, the knowledge that your support is being given a work that is one of the finest of its kind.

ONE of the most interesting sources of speculation is the crowd that, seemingly, materializes out of thin air when anything unusual takes place on a city street. The contrast is marked between these individuals drawn by the sight and sound of a steam shovel taking giant mouthfuls of earth out of an excavation, and those others who gather along the street curb as a group of men in a frenzy tear into the road-bed with carsplitting air drills. The distinction between the onlookers at these operations is as great as that between a symphony audience and a political gathering.

The men (they always are men) who gather at the scene of a major excavation are withdrawn in manner. They ignore their neighbors, and are ignored. Reflectively, they watch the activity of men and machinery in the excavation below in the detached manner of a scientist regarding a not very interesting bacteria under a microscope. They like to lean against anything that will support them. They are invariably, pipesmokers. We feel quite certain there are many philosophers among them.

Of equal interest is the other type that gathers about the road menders, or when someone sprains an ankle, or to watch a girl in a store window demonstrating a new brand of soap-suds. Such crowds are composed of men of all ages who carry brief cases, and are fairly well-dressed. They are cigarette smokers, and we believe they know the distinction between a Manhattan and a Martini, and play both the market and golf with more or less success. They walk briskly as though bent on urgent business until they arrive at the scene, when the pause slackens to a stop. The stop is reluctant, and they watch impatiently as though wishing the whole thing might be done with, but seem to be constrained to remain until it comes to some sort of conclusion. They then hurry on as though slightly annoyed.

AMONG new materials is the glass block which will appear in the plans of many new 1937 houses. Walls of this translucent masonry are most successful in those places where it is desirable to let in light and at the same time, shut off an undesirable view. The glass blocks have vacuum characteristics responsible for retarding both heat flow and sound. It won't be a case of "people who live in glass houses should not throw stones"—for the glass blocks are designed to prevent visibility while letting in light. Many architects are using glass masonry as partitions between rooms, as well as for outside walls.

IT IS POSSIBLE to have flowers blooming at the windows all the year round with a minimum of bother. One of the most recent ways of making in-



MISS ELIZABETH PATERSON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman M. Paterson, of Fort William, Ont., who was present in Ottawa for the opening of Parliament. While there, Miss Paterson was presented to Their Excellencies at the State Drawing Room. Miss Paterson was the guest of Hon. C. D. Howe and Mrs. Howe.

—Photo by Fryer.

door flower growing painless is to have window boxes built into the sill inside the window. The boxes are lined with copper, and drains extend through the wall to the ground outside. Neat, what?

TRAVELERS

Air Vice-Marshal W. A. Bishop who was in New York, has left to join Mrs. Bishop in Miami, Florida.

Mrs. C. S. Pim of Winnipeg, has arrived in Hamilton where she is the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. B. Greening, Reigate.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Keith Ferguson, the latter formerly Miss Dorothy Hogg, daughter of Mr. Justice and Mrs. F. D. Hogg of Ottawa, have arrived in Toronto where they will take up residence.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Cockshutt, of Brantford, Ont., are spending some time at Sea Island, Georgia.

Mrs. E. I. Barott, Mrs. Murray Chipman and Mrs. W. D. Chambers have returned to Montreal by motor from a stay in the Southern States.

Mrs. W. J. Southern and Mr. and Mrs. John McPherson Taylor, of Hamilton, have left for Florida.



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SOCIAL WORLD

BERNICE COFFEY, SOCIAL EDITOR

THE week of the Central Ontario Regional Drama Festival was one of the most active of the season in Toronto. Before the opening performance His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Bruce entertained a small party at dinner at Government House, later taking their guests to the Drama Festival of which they are patrons. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bayts were host and hostess at a dinner at their home at which the adjudicator, Mr. Georges de Warfaz and the festival committee were guests. After the performance a reception was held on the stage, where the guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bayts, Mr. Georges de Warfaz and Miss Nella Jefferis. Pouring coffee were Mrs. Frank Prendergast, Mrs. A. H. Robson, Mrs. Colin Campbell, and Mrs. C. S. Band.

His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, patron of the Dominion Drama Festival, received with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Bruce at the reception given on Saturday by Dr. and Mrs. Bruce at Government House in honor of the adjudicator, players and guests of the festival. Attending His Excellency were Mr. A. S. Redfern and Captain F. Campbell-Preston. The Government House aides in attendance were Colonel King Wilson, Captain G. P. Scholfield and Lieutenant Gordon McCrimmon. Lady Tweedsmuir, with her Lady-in-Waiting, Mrs. George Pape, came in during the tea hour.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Bruce have sent out invitations for a reception in honor of the members of the Ontario legislature and their wives on Wednesday evening, March 10, at 9 o'clock at Government House.

SEVERAL hundred guests attended the reception and musicale of the Toronto Alumnae of Alma College at the Royal York Hotel, on the evening of Saturday, February 27. The event took place in recognition of the Diamond Jubilee of the College, being the sixtieth year since its foundation. The guests were received in the Crystal Ballroom by Dr. P. S. Dolson, principal, Miss Dolson, and Mrs. C. F. Borey, president of the Toronto Alumnae.

nae group. In his remarks Dr. Dolson expressed a wish of the Board of Governors, that of establishing a school of music to be known as the Gertrude Huntly Green School of Canadian Music.

MR. JOHN RUSSELL, entertained the Toronto Branch of the Association of the Women of the Mining Industry of Canada at tea at his studio, on Saturday afternoon.

QUEBEC

ON the evening of Tuesday February 23, the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, Hon. E. L. Patenaude, entertained at Spencer Wood at a state dinner, followed by a reception at which the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Patenaude were assisted in receiving by their daughter, Mrs. Hubert Prevost, of Montreal. Mrs. Patenaude wore a gown of blue lamé fashioned on straight lines with a short train, silver slippers, and a corsage of American Beauty roses. Mrs. Prevost's frock was of printed green satin. Colonel D. B. Papineau and Colonel J. D. Brousseau were in attendance.

Guests invited to the reception were Mrs. Philip Carrington, Lady Fitzpatrick, Mrs. H. G. Carroll, Lady Toller, Miss Toller, Mrs. R. A. E. Green, Shields, Mrs. A. Seigny, the Misses Seigny, Mrs. M. B. Fisher, Miss Draper, Mrs. Anger, Miss Marie Anger, Mrs. Onestine Gagnon, Mrs. Bona Dussault, Mrs. J. S. Bourque, Mrs. William Tremblay, Misses Tremblay, Mrs. F. J. Ledue, Mrs. Antoine Elie, Mrs. T. J. Coonan, Mrs. Gilbert Layton, Mrs. Joseph Bilodeau, Mrs. Alphonse Raymond, Mrs. J. P. Sauve, Mrs. H. Laferte, Mrs. A. Godbout, Mrs. L. A. Giroux, Mrs. G. W. Scott, Mrs. R. Labell, Mrs. J. M. Prouver, Mrs. J. E. Gregoire, Mrs. C. F. Delage, Miss Delage, the Misses Morisset, Mrs. R. A. Benoit, Mrs. L. P. Goffin, Mrs. Edgar Vezina, Mrs. Arthur Foster, Mrs. J. E. Laforte, Mrs. Albert Rioux, Mrs. Ivan Vallee, Mrs. Gerard Tremblay, Mrs. L. A. Richard, Mrs. B. O. Elieau, Mrs. W. P. Percival, Mrs. A. St. Jacques, Miss St. Jacques, Mrs. Theriault, Mrs. Trudault, Mrs. J. D. Brousseau, Mrs. D. B. Papineau, Miss Papineau, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Brousseau, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Baler, Mr. and Mrs. W. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Langlois, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. T. Guerin, Mr. and Mrs. Arturo Bascunan, Mr. and Mrs. Lezandro Aguielo, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Pavlasak, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Holler, Mr. Roland Y. De Miota, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Byington, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Jalkanen, Mr. and Mrs. Rene Turck, Dr. and Mrs. C. Winter, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Vian, Mr. D. Steene, Mr. and Mrs. E. Genebra, Hon. G. A. Simard, Miss Simard, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. G. Lundquist, Mr. and Mrs. G. Jaceard, Mr. Manoeuvre, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. Gagnon, Miss Gagnon, Mr. and Mrs. S. Schrikker, Mr. and Mrs. John Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bonnatous, Miss Bonnatous, Mr. and Mrs. M. Koetz.

LEUTENANT-COLONEL and Mrs. J. D. Brousseau entertained at dinner on the evening of Saturday, February 27, at their home in Grande-Allee for Major-General Sir Eugene Fiset and Lady Fiset. And on Friday afternoon Mrs. J. Gordon Ross was hostess at luncheon for Mrs. Hubert Prevost and Mrs. Gilbert Layton, who are in town from Montreal. Mrs. John Randolph was another luncheon hostess honoring Mrs. Prevost.

Mrs. J. P. Landry, who was in Ottawa staying with her son and daughter-in-law, Colonel and Mrs. Rene Landry, and who had recently visited Mr. and Mrs. Emilien Gauthier in Montreal has returned to town.

THE christening of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Reilly, of Asbestos, Que., took place on Sunday afternoon in The Cathedral, the Very Reverend A. H. Crowfoot, D.D., Dean of Quebec, officiating. The baby was given the names of Prudence Ann, and the godparents were Miss Ann Stevenson, of Quebec, Miss Eunice Bancroft, of Montreal, and Mr. H. E. Reilly, of Kisbey, Sask. Following the ceremony the baby's grandparents,



A RECENT BRIDE, Mrs. James Malcolm McAvity, nee Miss Margaret Audrey Temple, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Trevor H. Temple, of Toronto. Mr. McAvity is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Allan G. McAvity, of St. John, N.B. — Photograph by J. Kennedy.

Dr. and Mrs. James Stevenson, entertained at tea in their apartment in the Chateau St. Louis.

ENGAGEMENTS

MONTREAL

Field-Morice—Mr. Frederick Farrant Field, son of Mr. F. W. Field, C.M.G., His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland, and the late Mrs. Field, to Miss Beatrice Edna Morice, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Morice.

Gillespie-O'Brien—Mr. Peter Gillespie, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Gillespie, to Miss Lois Tully O'Brien, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. O'Brien.

TORONTO

Jones-Warren—Mr. Hugh B. L. Jones, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. L. Jones, to Miss Faith Trumbell Warren, daughter of Mrs. Schuyler C. Snively, and of the late Captain Trumbell Warren.

Norman-Giffin—Captain Hugh Norman, Coldstream Guards, son of Mr. Ronald Norman, and of the late Lady Florence Norman, of Moore Place, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, Eng.

land, to Miss Margaret Griffin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Scott Griffin.

Walker-Tidy—Mr. Ewart Alastair Walker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Walker, and grandson of the late Sir Edmund and Lady Walker, to Miss Elizabeth Mary Tidy, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Tidy.

VANCOUVER

Brown-Lauchland—Mr. Brenton Simpson Brown, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Simpson Brown, to Miss

Mary Pauline Lauchland, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Lee Lauchland.

MARRIAGES

MONTREAL

Marley-Cass—Haswell. On Monday, March 1, Dr. William Marley-Cass of St. Anne de Bellevue, and Miss Violet Haswell, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Haldane Haswell, and niece of Mrs. G. Ross Robertson.

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FIVE TORONTO GIRLS as they sailed for Europe on the Hapag-Lloyd S.S. Europa. Back row, from left to right, the Misses Anne Taylor, Anne McParland, and Mary Fraser. Front row, the Misses Joan Taylor and Pat McParland. They are accompanied by Miss Harriet Agnew, and are motoring through Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France and England.

Simpson's

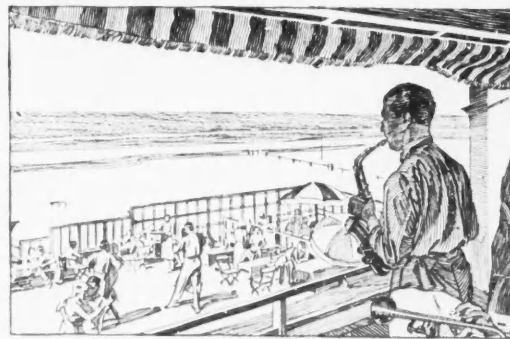
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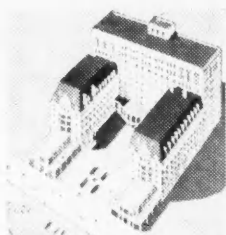
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WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

THE German has his Baden-Baden for health and his Black Forest or his Garmisch for play. The Englishman goes to Brighton to dry out the winter fogs and to the Continent for recreation. The Frenchman plays on the Riviera and if he's sick enough, he recuperates in the same sunshine. But the Canadian or American—he's the lucky fellow. He goes to White Sulphur Springs to play, to rest, to regain his work-out health.

Ever since 1778 when the first white woman bathed away her rheumatism beside the fabled sulphur spring of this West Virginia resort, White Sulphur has been a spa, a playground, a theatre of fashion. Kings (they later became kings), statesmen, soldiers, merchants and bankers, orating commoners and the merely wealthy—with, of course, their ladies—have answered the call to see this famous spot . . . to bathe in its fabulous waters, to play on the wide lawns and endless reaches of the estate, to mix in its gay society.

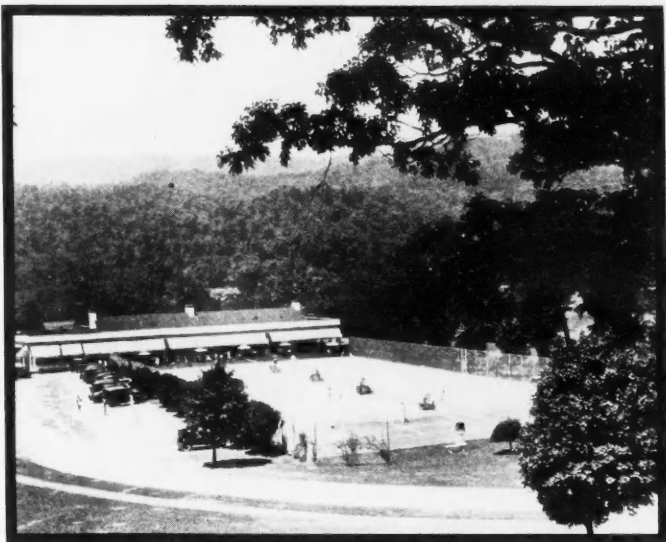
Today there are those who believe in its superiority as a spa, with its complete bath establishment and staff of medical and hydro-therapeutic advisors. Others vow there is no place like it for recreation and healthful play, with its three golf courses, its five tennis courts, its two hundred miles of picturesque bridle paths, its indoor swimming pool. Still a third clique defends its social status with its last breath, arguing that more important people from every walk in life find their way to White Sulphur than to any other resort. A hundred years ago, it was the same, for since its earliest days, White Sulphur Springs has been a mecca.

THE Golden Age of the South started the trend. Wealthy planters and their ladies found the wide, high valley of the Alleghenies a haven from the torrid heat of their own lands. They came to White Sulphur Springs, bag, baggage and servants, suffering tedium, discomfort and often actual danger to make the long trip by carriage and horseback. The lovely, richly-gowned women settled down to their decorative existences, while the men gave rein to their normal instincts



A HORSEMAN'S PARADISE is White Sulphur. On the beautiful 7,000 acre estate, over two hundred miles of bridle paths wind in and out, across wide fields, up over mountain peaks, down into deep valleys, offering the rider endless vistas of rare and awesome beauty.

portant but pleasing outdoor diversions. . . all are there for those who wish to be spectators or contenders. There are social amusements, too. . . traditional celebrations, dances and costume balls, theatrical and artistic activities, fashion parades arranged by the management for a more enjoyable life during one's visit. And, of course, there are the celebrated health facilities. At White Sulphur they are equal to the finest in the world. In the bath establishment, which occupies an entire wing of the hotel, one finds every accepted type of hydro-therapeutic treatment. English, French and German methods are followed by experts. Well-known American baths are administered by trained attendants. And finally, the treatments in which the Greenbrier's own renowned sulphur waters are used, are offered by the medical staff. All treatment, of course, is prescribed by attending physicians.



FIVE NEW HAR-TRU COURTS entice the tennis enthusiast to play at The Greenbrier. The finest tennis equipment in the South, ringed round by the majestic Alleghenies make the tennis Club one of the popular rendezvous of the spa.

for play, political discussion or whatever pursuits seemed the best outlets for their energy. For a time it was the Southerner's paradise. But inevitably others drifted in and added gaiety to the life. It became the gathering place for the elite of the East.

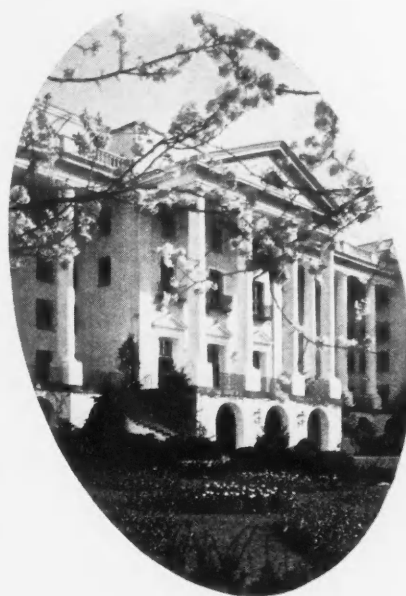
Today people from all parts of the world find their way to The Greenbrier, the magnificent hotel which has played host to the crowds of White Sulphur addicts since its construction in 1913. From the Continent, from South America, even from Australia and the East they come. Men and women from every corner of our own continent arrive by fast, air-conditioned trains, by car over wide highways, by plane. All join the colorful life that goes on winter, spring, summer and fall.

There is everything to do at this West Virginia resort. There are championship competitions to watch; there are those in which to compete. Golf, tennis, polo, swimming, badminton, riding, shooting, hunting and fishing, indoor games and less im-

open officially with the return of Sam Snead from his sensational winter tour. A week or so later, April 12th to 17th, it will gain decided impetus with the running of the Mason and Dixon championship, open to all amateurs. It is expected that last year's winner, Johnny Goodman, will lead the list of those returning for the nationally recognized competition.

Tennis players will note great changes in the new Greenbrier facilities. Five new Har-Tru courts have been built under the direction of Captain Valerian Yavorsky, internationally known tennis professional who will return for his ninth consecutive season. These new courts are fast drying, glare repellent and resilient. Tennis experts agree that they simulate exactly the conditions of grass courts and eliminate the frequent rest periods which are essential in order to keep turf playable. The tennis season opens officially with the playing of the Mason and Dixon tournament April 19th to the 24th. For years past, these matches have always been regarded as a preview of Davis Cup plays and for that reason have always drawn large entry lists and large galleries of interested onlookers. Don Budge, Bixey Grant, 1936 winner, Wilmer Allison, Hal Surface are among those who have been regular contenders during the last few years, while frequently during the season other great names of tennis are seen on the courts, either in practice or in the many exhibitions which are arranged for the edification of guests.

Pre-view of SPRING... AT THE SPRINGS



Spring opens early in the Alleghenies! Whatever your favorite form of play—golf, riding, or tennis—you'll find it on the Spring program at The Greenbrier. Reservations should be made in advance to avoid disappointment—send in your request now!

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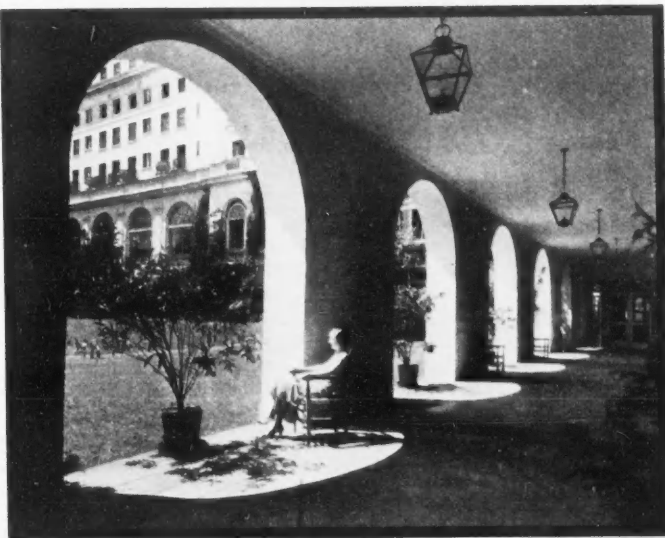
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AFTER THE CORONATION TRIP—ON TO GLORIOUS

SWITZERLAND



BRILLIANT MOUNTAIN SUNSHINE brings color to the palest cheeks, quiet to the most restless nerves at White Sulphur. This delightful study in lights and shadows shows the sun drenched face of The Greenbrier through the arches of the outdoor entrance to the Bath House.

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—London Letter
HOLY DEADLOCK BREAKING
BY P. O'D.

Feb. 15th, 1937
LAST week the King and Queen made their first public appearance together since his accession. With charming tact they made it in the East End of London, where they went to visit the new People's Palace in the Mile End Road.
It was a great day for East London, and the residents of that spiritual home of embattled Cockneydom rose magnificently to the occasion. Tremendous crowds, wild cheering and excitement, flags and bunting everywhere—when the East End goes loyal, it makes a superb but rather noisy job of it. The amazing thing is that the royal car was able to get along at all, with half the population trying to climb up on the step of it.
It is not likely that Their Majesties have ever had the slightest doubt of the enthusiastic affection of their East End subjects. As Duke of York the King took the trouble to know them very well through his boys' camps and otherwise. But, if ever he had a moment's doubt, it must have been set completely and finally at rest. There were no reserves about this reception.
The People's Palace itself is rather a remarkable institution. It is the social and recreative centre for the East End, and it owes its origin to a novel of Sir Walter Besant's, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," published more than fifty years ago. It is surely not often that a popular novel can have produced so permanent and beneficial a result, but then, of course, the 80's were a time of serious thought about the conditions of the underdog.
Besant's vivid descriptions of life in the East End led to the raising of a fund of some £50,000. With this the Palace was built. Queen Victoria opened it in 1887. Five or six years later it was completely destroyed by fire. Immediately plans were set on foot to rebuild it, and it is this new building which the King and Queen have just visited. They could hardly have picked a more worthy and popular object for their first public and official appearance together.

ONE of the rather entertaining features of the preparations for the Coronation is the sessions of the Court of Claims, which hears petitions to perform certain hereditary and official services on that august occasion. The Commissioners sat last week, for the first time since the accession of King George, in the Chamber of the Privy Council in Downing Street.
The Court of Claims is a distinctly medieval institution, and the Commissioners dress the part accordingly, with Lord Halsbury, the Lord Chancellor, presiding over them in gorgeous robes of black and gold, with an immense full-bottomed wig. And even more medieval are the claims which are brought up before them.
Last week's session, for instance, was occupied chiefly with the consideration of the claims of the Lord Great Chamberlain. You might imagine that the special rights of so impressive an official would have been settled completely by law and custom, and would never have to be considered at all, but simply accepted. It seems not, however.
As a matter of fact, one of his chief claims was flatly rejected—the claim that he should have a private box for his own use in Westminster Abbey for the Coronation service. Seeing that the demands on space there are already so great, that not even the eldest sons of peers are to be invited, this request of the L.G.C. may be regarded as an attempt to crowd the mourners very considerably. The Court was distinctly brusque about it.
"That," said the Lord Chancellor, "is not one of the rights and privileges of the Lord Great Chamberlain."
But the Court screened the blow a bit by deciding that he may have such other "privileges and profits as his Majesty may be pleased to determine."
Among the claims that are thus left for the decision of the King are some rather amusing ones. To have forty yards of crimson velvet with his robes. To have the bed whereon his Majesty lay the night before the Coronation with the curtains and valances thereof, and all cushions and clothes within the chamber, with the furniture of the same, and his Majesty's night robe. Even the poor man's pyjamas—or whatever it is!—Nothing small about the Lord Great Chamberlain. When he gets through, the royal bed-chamber will look like a room in Malacca. It seems a good chance to get rid of a lot of furniture that isn't wanted. But perhaps the King will merely buy him off. Any way, being L.G.C. seems to be quite a good job.

HUMOR is a very dangerous weapon in the House of Commons, dangerous to the people against whom it is used, and even more dangerous to the person who uses it. To be regarded as a funny man, a playboy, is almost the most dangerous reputation anyone can acquire. Members will crowd in to hear his speeches and will applaud them, but his influence will die away with the laughs he raises. He will be his own best joke.
This makes all the more remarkable Mr. A. P. Herbert's success with his Marriage Bill, which he has managed to carry through its Committee stages, and which has now to come before the House for its third reading. Mr. Herbert is an extremely funny man and he makes very amusing speeches. But he has now shown that he is also a very shrewd and determined politician. Not many men could have steered the Bill so far through the very bitter hostility it has aroused.
Like a good many other distinguished humorists, "APH." is fundamentally a very serious person. He is, in fact, rather given to wearing a

Crusader's shirt of mail under his motley—not always to the benefit of his motley, it must be admitted. And one of the things he is very serious about is the injustices and hardships of the present laws affecting divorce in this country.
Almost his chief reason for wanting to get into the House of Commons was to do something about them, and he has been trying hard ever since.
His new Bill creates three new grounds for divorce—desertion for three years or more, cruelty, and incurable insanity which has existed for five years or more. To this extent he makes divorce a little easier. On the other hand, he makes it harder, because one of the chief clauses of the Bill is that there can be no remarriage for five years after divorce has been obtained. This is an endeavor to prevent the wholesale collusion that has been going on in such cases.
Whether or not his Bill will finally pass into law remains to be seen. It all depends on whether or not the Government will countenance it. It is not a very radical measure. It doesn't even go so far as the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Divorce. But the opposition is very strong and furiously hostile. It is also not especially particular as to the weapons it uses.
Mr. Herbert is accused of being everything from a Jew to a heartless debauchee. He is, as a matter of fact, a happily married man with a family of about four children. And he is not a Jew—in his own words, "I am not a Jew, and so far as I know, I have never been one." Not that Mr. Herbert regards a Semitic origin as a thing to be ashamed of. Neither does anyone else, whose opinion is in the least degree worth considering.

WHILE all sorts of high-minded societies are worrying about the destruction of the beauty of the English countryside, and making earnest but rather feeble efforts to stop it, no one seems to be bothering much about the destruction of beautiful old buildings in London, which is steadily going on. But I don't suppose it would make very much difference if they did worry. This is a process which no one can stop.
Take, for instance, all those beautiful old churches in the City—most of them designed by Wren. What is to become of them? They are hidden away now in the shadow of the great office buildings which surround them.

They have practically no congregations—though they have parsons, right enough, for stipends of many of them are absurdly high, coming as they do from ancient endowments.
Only last week the demolition was ordered of the church of All Hallows, in Lombard Street. It was designed by Wren in 1691 on the site of All Hallows Grasschurch, an ancient edifice that went back to 1053, and was destroyed in the Great Fire. Only a few yards away is the companion church of St. Edmund the King. Incidentally, the stipends of those two churches, which are now combined, total over £3,000 a year. And no congregation! It is, I hope, not irreverent to regard this as an ecclesiastical plum of the most alluring bloom.
The church of All Hallows itself is not especially beautiful, but its fittings are superb—some of the finest wood-carvings to be seen anywhere in London. Fortunately, these are to be preserved, and a new church built around them in one of the London suburbs. But the old atmosphere will have quite vanished. It won't be at all the same thing.
The site, by the way, is worth over £150,000. And many of the other City churches are far more valuable. Sooner or later they must nearly all go. In this very hard-boiled and practical age they serve no useful purpose. They are merely beautiful, merely reminders of those distant days when the City was actually lived in and was a place of worship, merely even to-day little havens of quiet and peace in the midst of the rush and uproar.
What busy man wants to be bothered with that sort of thing? Not very many. But there are a few, as you can easily discover by yourself dropping in for a few minutes during the lunch-hour into almost any of them. Too few, however, to be able to save the churches. The river of Time is flooding through London like another Ohio Valley. Soon it will sweep them all away.
...
TRAVELERS
Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Southam have left Ottawa for Florida, where they will spend the remainder of the winter.
Captain P. J. S. Boyle has left Government House, Ottawa, for England on relinquishing his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor-General.



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SATURDAY NIGHT

SECTION III

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 6, 1937

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

IMPORTS FROM BRITAIN TO RISE No Serious Harm to Our Manufacturers Indicated— Budget Reveals Weaknesses in Dominion Finances

BY W. A. MCKAGUE

BRITISH trade with Canada should grow under the new trade treaty which was incorporated in the budget presented in Parliament a week ago. Apart from this treaty, the budget was colorless. There was not a single important change in taxation. Most people learned of this with relief, and it is an old adage that no news is good news.

But to closer students of our national economy and public finance, the other phases of the budget are far from satisfactory. In a year of pronounced improvement, at a time when nearly all businesses and individuals are making incomes and further are paying the government very heavily out of those incomes, the government itself displays a weak position and expresses the hope that along about 1938 or 1939 it may begin to break even, provided that everything meanwhile continues favorable!

Since we will be having a boom then, if present trends continue, this means that a governmental balance is possible only in times of unusual activity. If there is a balance or a small surplus in one or two years out of every ten, and large deficits in the other years, what hope is there for public finances in Canada? The Finance Minister warns stock market speculators against playing the market. Would it not be more appropriate for them, and any other citizen for that matter, to criticize the Finance Minister for playing with the equally serious problem of public finance?

After summarizing the financial operations of the past year, which resulted in a net deficit of \$87,395,000, Mr. Dunning stated: "I think it will be realized by all members of the House that the gap between our total income and our total outgo is still very broad and that it must be bridged at the earliest possible date." What date could be earlier than right now? While stating that the gap "must be bridged" he does nothing about it. He hopes that tax receipts, at prevailing rates, will increase by about \$40 millions during the coming year, along with the growth in the country's business. But civil service wages are put back at their peak, and the estimates provide for increased expenditures in other directions. As far ahead as the eye can see, there are Dominion deficits, every one of which impairs the security of our citizens, weakens the position of bank deposits

and insurance funds, and invites defaulters and spellbinders (who already are numerous enough in high places in Canada) to come to Ottawa to work their magic.

Within this general picture there are several spots which are particularly dark. One is marked "Canadian National Railway". In spite of improved traffic, which brought a gain of \$13,400,000 in operating revenue, there was a still greater increase in the expenses, with the result that the net balance was only \$6,000,000 for the latest year, compared with \$6,800,000 in the previous year. That is all there is available, from the year's earnings, against interest charges of about \$50 millions.

A second serious matter is relief. This cost the Dominion government no less than \$80 millions during the year now ending, or about one million more than in the previous year. Which means that the substantial improvement in industrial activity and employment has not yet been felt in respect to Dominion relief costs.

THESE two situations were set forth in the budget material, even though no solution was proffered. There is a third which is equally serious but which was not dealt with. In the depression years, much stress was laid on low cost refunding to reduce interest charges. That practice has been continued to date. The result is that while the principal amount of Dominion debt has been increased, the annual interest charges have been kept down. In rough figures, each \$100 outstanding a few years ago at 5 per cent, has now been replaced by \$125 at 4 per cent. Superficially it looks harmless enough. But there is now a trend back to higher interest rates. This refunding of five per cent, bonds by issue of 2½ per cent, or three per cent, bonds may soon become past history.

The Finance Minister himself hinted at a change in money rates, though he omitted to link it up with the public debt situation. After reviewing the easy money conditions of recent years, and referring to the central bank as part of the machinery through which this had been possible, he said: "There will

(Continued on Page 30)

MORE WORLD TRADE IS NEEDED Point Reached Where National Economies Are Not Susceptible of Much Greater Internal Improvement

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

GENERAL SMUTS put the cat among the pigeons when he said "the new tariffs have proved a greater impediment to world peace than the ideologies." Also, according to certain opinion, he put the cart before the horse, for the new tariffs reflect economic policy—the policy of self-sufficiency—which expresses the very ideologies to which Smuts gave second place.

It is clear that in the world's economic development the crossroads have been reached. The calamity of 1930 was above all an international disaster, but recovery from it has not been on an international scale. The countries of the world have mostly enjoyed strong domestic recovery, fostered by such measures as have prevented native progress from extending into the international sphere. The point has been reached where the economies of the world are not susceptible of much greater internal improvement. They cannot be hoisted much higher by their own bootlaces alone.

The compulsion of circumstances is, therefore, towards more international trade. The benefits of greater world commerce are largely political; they cannot be measured with the economic yardstick alone.

Nevertheless, it would be unwise to attach too great a political importance to steps which increase international commerce. Nor can the achievement be estimated without considering the motive. Japan has suspended the import duty on pig-iron and steel for two years. Germany grows daily more vociferous in her demand for colonies, but by colonies she really means supplies, and if she does not get them she, too, will probably lower trade barriers. Italy is anxious to assume normal trading relationships after an isolation enforced during the Abyssinian war by her contempt for treaties. These developments, though they betoken an increase in trade, are not necessarily in the best interests either of international commerce or of international political friendship. Japan's relaxation of trade barriers is evidently due to her economic preparation for war.

If it is true that the compelling factor in trading policies is political, the growing *rapprochement* between the democratic countries of the world cannot give much more gratification than that which has existed among the "totalitarian" states.

France's position is interesting. As M. Auriol told the world a short time ago, his country does not want to practise a lonely monetary policy at a time when its interests are pushing it nearer to the other democracies. Here, clearly enough, is the political

motive. It is by no means the only influence, however, which is persuading France to reduce her trade barriers. The dominant *motif* in every European country is rearmament.

FRANCE'S problem is to reconcile rearmament and generous industrial profits, on the one hand, with a good standard of living for the people, on the other. It is, indeed, so urgently necessary to do something to counteract the rise in prices that she can scarcely wait any longer for Britain and the United States to reach, with her, a common agreement to reduce tariffs. Although it was understood that those three powers should work together to break down barriers, it seems that France will have to work alone.

Her stocks of iron and steel are exhausted; her skilled labor is in short supply. Meanwhile, the cost of living of her people rises much more rapidly than wages.

Naturally enough, trade has prospered best in Europe in those countries not too preoccupied with politics. Negotiations are proceeding between the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands and Belgium—Luxemburg customs union to resuscitate the Oslo Convention of 1930. The revival of this agreement in its original form would really ratify

(Continued on Page 27)



SIR HENRY DETERDING, the famous oil magnate whose gift of more than a million pounds to Hitler recently created a sensation, is the subject of an article on this page.

OILMAN'S GIFT

Hatred of Russia Basis of Deterding's
Contribution to Germany

BY PETER HART

SIR HENRY DETERDING is a very strong man. Anyone who rises from a humble bank clerk to become chairman of the tremendously powerful Royal Dutch Shell Company, the great and only rival of Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company, must be a strong man. He is Dutch by birth, British by adoption. He has nothing to do with Germany, with Hitler's Germany in particular.

But his generous gift, made a few weeks ago, of £1,100,000 to be converted into Dutch foodstuffs and used to relieve the shortage from which the needy German people is suffering, is not just a passing whim of a millionaire inspired by the recent generous gifts of Lord Nuffield.

Those in the know have for years been aware of a constant contact between Hitler and Sir Henry Deterding, and it is highly improbable that the able and brilliantly successful Anglo-Dutch businessman is just an enthusiastic admirer of Hitler's methods of government. On the contrary, Sir Henry Deterding's whole life, and particularly the confessions he made in 1934 and had published in the form of an autobiography convey to the reader the impression of an indomitable opposition to the idea of the totalitarian state, of state control of and intervention in industry, and to the policy of what the Nazis call "Brechung der Zinsknechtschaft" (the destruction of the power of interest).

It is a fact only known to few that for years there has been between the capitalist oil magnate and the Fuehrer a strong bond, and that the two have been in constant communication with each other through a former Czarist diplomat. Going into the recent very interesting history of oil—motive power not only of most of the world's traffic but also motive for many political moves, the reason for this incongruous friendship can be seen.

SIR HENRY DETERDING'S career has been one of almost unbroken, seemingly irresistible success, in spite of the many difficulties he had to overcome before the rather obscure oil company called "Koninklijke Nederlandsche Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Petroleum-Bronnen in Nederlandsche-Indië" developed into the gigantic trust covering oil production and extending its influence all over the world. One of Sir Henry's most striking victories was in 1910 when two tankers carrying oil, flying the flag of the Anglo-Dutch Oil Company, sailed into New York harbor and

(Continued on Page 32)



WE HAVE had many warnings from high places regarding the need for restraining speculative enthusiasm. Mr. Dunning in his budget speech, Governor Towers of the Bank of Canada and the presidents of the chartered banks and insurance companies at their annual meetings have all called attention to the dangers attending a speculative boom. The average man, looking at the continuing unemployment and costs for relief, is inclined to regard such warnings as official pontificating, not to be taken too seriously. But that the danger is real enough is becoming more evident every day. Prices of base metals, in demand for armament manufacture are shooting up—copper was at 16c the beginning of this week; Britain is reported to be going to accumulate a year's supply of canned foods, part of which she would buy from Canada; orders for all kinds of goods not directly related to war may be placed in Canada and other overseas countries because of the increasing concentration of productive effort in Britain on armaments. That is the picture.

IF IT becomes actuality, it means prosperity—spotty prosperity perhaps—on a big scale. Expansion of industrial plants, ample employment at good wages, profuse spending, rising prices. But it would be the worst kind of prosperity possible, because it would be bound to end as suddenly as it began, or even more suddenly, and where would we be then? The resulting crash and following depression might well be even more disastrous than those of recent years, because of the many contributing economic unsoundnesses that have been carried forward into the present period of recovery, and which are still threatening our future, even without any new complications. Governor Towers said at the Bank of Canada's annual meeting that "The extent to which the individual obtains credit to enlarge his speculative activities is a matter of public interest and concern." He was referring to stock market speculation, but his statement could be applied to speculative industrial operations, too. The latter are also a matter of public interest and concern. Of course we want war orders, because they put money in our pockets, but war orders are liable to play hob with us economically, from the long-term viewpoint. What this country needs is opportunity for progress in a stable world, not the false stimulation that comes from war preparations.

INCIDENTALLY, if orders for materials for armament manufacture and reserve food supplies and goods for normal consumption are placed in Canada on any large scale, a logical result might be sensational rises in market values of the securities of some Canadian suppliers. If such orders are only rumors rather than facts, we might still see sensational market movements. Which suggests that investors may have especial reason to be careful over the next year or two. Rumors will carry stocks up; exploded rumors will bring them down. The increasing war strain in Europe and the several-billion-dollar armament programs are likely to give rise to a record flock of rumors.

CANADIAN business attention this past week has been concentrated largely on the Dominion budget, which is discussed elsewhere on this page. The general feeling among industrialists seems to be that while there is definitely to be more competition from British imports, the volume of business over the next two or three years is likely to be big enough to leave plenty of scope for home producers. Further growth in external trade (exports of domestic products in January, at \$82,242,056, showed an increase of \$18,377,461 as compared with January, 1936) and continued expansion of the mining industry have been the chief factors of improvement in the Canadian situation, but practically every major index of industrial activity has risen.

THE latter statement applies to the U.S. also. Standard Statistics (New York) says that both artificial and basic factors are contributing to the rise in industrial operations there. The armament race throughout the world and the constant threat of labor troubles are partly responsible, it says, but of far greater importance is the fact that there is a strong underlying demand for all types of products and that these products are quickly finding their way into consumption channels.

U.S. Business is very apprehensive over the labor situation, and to a lesser extent Canadian business is, too. Standard Statistics says it can be argued that strikes are a symptom of business improvement, but in no other recovery movement did the worker have so effective a club in his hands as the "sitdown". Labor in the States has been highly encouraged by the fact that the sitdown tactic has been officially condoned, even though it is generally conceded to be illegal. "The point is fast being reached," says the New York service, "at which a showdown between labor and industry will be witnessed." Already rising labor costs are reported to be squeezing the profit margins of many organizations, and compensating price increases are indicated on various products.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY OR LONG TERM TREND of stock prices and business has been upward since the summer of 1932. There have been no recent developments indicating reversal of this movement.

THE INTERMEDIATE OR SHORT TERM TREND of stock prices is uncertain, although the minor upward trend or zig-zag pattern displayed by both the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages since December 21 is a mildly bullish development, suggesting that the rail average will now attempt its critical October 14, 1936, barrier, with the odds favoring a successful issue. Ability of the rail average to move decisively above its October peak, as would be indicated by a close at or above 60.90, would confirm the strength being displayed by the industrial list, and would suggest a further movement of appreciable dimensions in both business and prices. Unless or until the rails move through the October peak, investors and speculators should keep to the sidelines, as specifically suggested in our Market Position. Failure of the rails to so move would constitute a danger signal, particularly if accompanied by a large volume of trading, 3,000,000 shares a day or more.

If, following its current weakness, the market rallies but fails to carry both averages above their February high points, and then recedes again carrying both averages under the point of the preceding recession, the averages will have established a downward zig-zag pattern in the minor trend such as frequently signals a substantial correction. On the other hand, should the rally which follows the present decline carry the averages into new high ground, as would be disclosed by closes for both the rails and the industrials at or above 59.74 and 191.30, the (Continued on Page 31)



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| Year | Admitted Assets | Surplus (Including Voluntary Reserves) | Premiums Written |
|------|-----------------|---|------------------|
| 1906 | \$ 124,812.33 | \$ 897.88 | \$ 200,011.47 |
| 1916 | 486,094.21 | 132,744.32 | 771,851.77 |
| 1926 | 3,751,733.94 | 712,358.80 | 5,864,208.93 |
| 1936 | 6,907,141.05 | 2,016,206.49 | 6,511,778.14 |

Losses Paid to Policyholders Since Organization \$38,099,944.66
Dividends and Savings to Policyholders Since Organization \$24,012,030.95

POLICYHOLDER BENEFITS YEAR 1936

LOSSES PAID \$2,150,763.28
DIVIDENDS PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS \$1,143,727.68

COMPANY HIGHLIGHTS

1. Dividends are paid direct to Policyholders.
2. Policies are non-assessable.
3. Careful selection of properties and owners, and full co-operation of policyholders have resulted in dividends and savings to policyholders of over 24 million dollars.
4. Prompt and satisfactory settlement of losses.

SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT As of December 31, 1936

| ASSETS | | LIABILITIES | |
|--|----------------|---|----------------|
| Cash in Office and Banks | \$1,014,159.95 | Reserve for Losses and Adjustment Expense | \$ 320,691.81 |
| Securities | 4,803,736.42 | Reserve for Unearned Premiums | 4,183,786.12 |
| Premiums in Course of Collection | 774,650.87 | Reserve to Cover All Other Liabilities | 386,456.63 |
| Miscellaneous Assets | 314,593.81 | Surplus | 2,016,206.49 |
| Total Admitted Assets Belonging to Policyholders | \$6,907,141.05 | Total | \$6,907,141.05 |

*On the basis of December 31, 1936, surplus value for all policies and bonds owned, surplus and surplus would be increased by \$100,000.00. Assets, \$7,006,406.35; Surplus, \$2,205,471.79.

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COMMUNISM AND CAPITALISM

The Doctrines of Karl Marx and the Test of Time—His Inaccuracies in Analysis—Can Communism Survive?

BY WILFRED WOMERSLEY
(From The Canadian Banker)

THE father of Communism, Karl Marx, was a Rhenish-Prussian Jew. He was not a long-haired, wild, bewhiskered fanatic of the type caricatured in contemporary cartoons of Russian Communists; he was an intelligent, well-educated gentleman of sufficiently attractive personality to win, and to retain for thirty-eight years, the love of a beautiful and talented descendant of English aristocracy. He was not a harebrained dreamer preaching an ill-considered theory of some obviously unattainable Elysium; he was an earnest student of all the arts and sciences with a consuming passion for knowledge of the history behind history and an overwhelming desire to understand, and to enunciate, the reason for man's existence. He was not, in his early years at least, a disgruntled "worker" urging the claims of the have-nots against the haves, nor was his early environment conducive to creation of his "new philosophy"; he was to have been a lawyer and his childhood was spent in surroundings comparable to what we term the "upper middle class".

After completing his university career, Marx entered the field of journalism. Soon he ran afoul of established ideas in France, Belgium and Germany and, being expelled from those countries, he settled in London, England. Here he lived until his death, for several years in abject poverty in the lowest districts in London, earning a miserable pittance by free-lance journalism and largely dependent on the generosity of his friends. Some of his children died in miserable surroundings and, apart from the happiness of his married life, his pathway for some years was one of suffering, sorrow and humiliation. He did, as Communists assert, voluntarily renounce a life of ease and comfort to pursue his studies amongst those whose cause he espoused. It might be noted, also, that he received a substantial income, for some time, by way of a gift from his friend Engels who operated a factory at Manchester and whose material resources were the "capital" and "profits" which Marx despised.

The effects of Marx' unfortunate experiences, his poverty, ill-health and exile, are evident in his writings, which are a curious mixture of logic and absurdity, order and chaos. His exhortation of capitalists was so bitter as to imply extreme bigotry and he drew exaggerated pictures of the plight of the laboring classes. Nevertheless, he is considered one of the intellectual giants of the nineteenth century. He undoubtedly left as deep "footprints on the sands of time" as did his contemporary, Charles Darwin, with his "The Origin of Species".

IN BRIEF and over-simplified form, Marx outlines, in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party", the foundation of his whole system and philosophy—the class struggle ending in revolution. "The history of all human society has been the history of class struggles... Freeman and slave, patrician and plebeian, baron and serf, guild-burgess and journeyman—in a word oppressor and oppressed—stood in sharp opposition to each other. They carried on perpetual warfare, sometimes masked, sometimes open and acknowledged; a warfare that invariably ended either in a revolutionary change in the whole structure of society or else in the common ruin of the contending classes." Marx saw a so-called democratic system of government as a "dictatorship of the Bourgeoisie." A democracy may be a democracy for those who are fortunate enough to be the ruling class but that same democracy is a dictatorship for other classes. A pure democracy has never existed since the days of primitive communism and will never be possible until class distinctions disappear in a classless society.

"In every epoch," Marx writes, "the ruling ideas have been the ideas of the ruling class." The actions of governments, which enact laws, are controlled by whatever class controls the means of production. The laws relating to property, for example, come into being to protect owners of property against discontented non-capitalist workers. Social relations reflect all aspects of society as a whole—education, art, economic system, religion, mode of living, etc.—but are influenced mainly by the economic relations between classes. "The mode of production in material life determines the general character of the social, political and spiritual processes of life." Every institution known to recorded history has functioned in a manner faithfully reflecting the "social relations of production"; all laws, all religion, all politics, the habits and ideas and ideals of any period, all are the result of, and operate in the interests of, the economic system as evolved in the past and as then existing. Every activity of mankind, then, has a materialistic background.

THAT every activity of mankind has a materialistic background, a materialistic cause, is a natural misconception of an ultra-materialistic mind. Marx' whole philosophy leaves out the human equation and is based on the fundamental fallacy that matter is more powerful than mind. The history of humanity's progress is replete with records of impractical dreamers and heroic idealists whose influence on society has been entirely independent of, and at least as potent as, the material factors advanced in Marx' historical argument. If Christianity, as Marx contended, is merely an offshoot of the "mode of production in material life", and if all the abstract human

qualities such as love, sympathy, kindness and general humanness are merely products of material environment, one might well agree with Bertrand Russell that "Brief and powerless is man's life; on him and all his race the slow, sure doom falls pitiless and dark." If, and when, that is the generally accepted philosophy, a concomitant philosophy will be "Let us eat, drink and be merry for tomorrow we die"—and neither Communism nor any other "ism" will matter very much.

The history of development of the democracies surviving in the British Commonwealth of Nations, the United States, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and Scandinavian countries is not, as Marx decided, entirely the history of a struggle of the oppressed classes for liberty. As the English commentator, G. P. Gooch, writes: "The progress of so-

ciety is the story not merely, and indeed not chiefly, of the change from despotism to liberty, but of the advance from crude methods of violence to the reign of law." The Communist idea of a democracy takes no account of one feature which distinguishes a democratic form of government from all other forms—namely, the impartiality of the legal code. Necessary limitations imposed on one person or on one class are imposed on all persons and all classes; if legislation does follow a "party line", it is at least applicable, under a democracy with an independent judiciary, to the party itself as well as to non-party elements. Moreover, it is hardly necessary to prove that in all democracies the "ruling ideas" are not all "the ideas of the ruling class"—using the latter term as Communists use it, to mean the owners of the means of production. Democracies have survived, for as long as they have, only because democratic governments often have ignored the ideas of the "ruling class" and have maintained a reasonable balance between the respective needs and demands of various classes. That is the chief function of a representative government and is the essence of democracy.



WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN, who has been appointed manager of the Trusts and Estates Department of the Chartered Trust and Executor Company. Mr. O'Brien has been an officer of this company for the past eighteen years.

ity, mental degradation, at the opposite pole." Depressions recur with increasing intensity and, Marx writes, "How does the bourgeoisie get over these crises? On the one hand, by enforced destruction of a mass of productive forces; on the other by conquest of new markets and by more thorough exploitation of the old ones. That is, by paving the way for more and more destructive crises."

When laborers have become proletarians (proletariat a Roman citizen of the lowest class who, from his poverty, was useful to the state only by producing children. Marx uses the word to denote one who has nothing but the labor he offers for sale), Marx writes: "That which is now to be expropriated is no longer the laborer working for himself, but the capitalist exploiting many laborers. This expropriation, if accomplished by the action of the immutable laws of capitalist production itself, by the centralization of capital, one capitalist always kills many. Hand in hand with this centralization develop—the entanglement of all peoples in the net of the world market, and therewith the international character of the capitalist régime. Along with the constantly diminishing number of the magnates of capital, who usurp and monopolize all advantages of this process of transformation, grows a mass of misery, oppression, slavery, degradation, exploitation; but with this, too, grows the revolt of the working class, a class always increasing in numbers."

MARX enlarges on Ricardo's theory that value can be directly related to the labor involved in production—a theory which has been definitely refuted by all modern economists—observes a serious fallacy in his argument and promises a later explanation. That explanation, published after Marx' death, disproves the original contention and vitiates the whole theory that the exchange-value of goods can be calculated from a labor base. Surplus value is, of course, an empirical fact but it is hardly necessary to disprove the contention that workers produce more and more and receive less and less—which is the essence of Communist argument. Twenty-three years before Marx and Engels wrote the Communist Manifesto (Daniel Webster said at Bunker Hill: "Mankind are not only better fed and better clothed, but they are able also to enjoy more leisure; they possess more refinement and more self-respect. A superior tone of education, manners and habits prevails—there is a vastly augmented consumption of those articles of manufacture and of commerce which contribute to the comforts and the decencies of life." There is no lack of tangible evidence that the method of expansion under capitalism has not since been unduly prodigious. Minimum wages, maximum hours of labor, old age pensions, mothers' allowances, workmen's compensation, collective bargaining rights and other provisions benefiting the lower classes, clearly indicate the advantages of co-operation between classes and indicate, also, the inaccuracy of Marx' analysis.

If the Communists' outline of what happens under capitalism is correct, how explain the fact that Britain now supports 45 million people in better circumstances than 14 million were supported when Marx was born and that Europe supported 430 million in 1929 in greater comfort than 187 million were supported in 1800? How account for the irrefutable fact that the least fortunate of all workers, those who wish to work but are on relief, today enjoy a standard of living far above that of many employed workers of a century ago? If competition amongst workers seeking work and owners seeking profits tends to reduce consumption by keeping wages at a minimum, is it not equally true that competition amongst owners seeking sales and consumers seeking the "best value for their money" tends to pass on the benefits of progress to the masses? Goods are not produced for production's sake but for sale to consumers. Profits are not deliberately invested in new factories if the products obviously cannot be sold. Capitalists have faults but they are not generally insane. If as Marxists say, the profit motive causes over-production of consumption goods, relative to the purchasing power, where is the past century's accumulation of unused goods? If over-production is our trouble we should, apparently, produce less capital goods and less consumption goods; that is, the standard of living of society as a whole would be improved if, as society as a whole, we had less of the necessities and luxuries of life!

The erroneous belief that industry as a whole avoids embarrassment by pressing sale of surplus stocks in foreign markets, causing international jealousies and wars by the attempt to avoid the consequences of general domestic over-production, is not confined to Communists. For some inexplicable reason, extreme nationalists cannot understand that international trade is simply barter although an intricate foreign exchange mechanism is involved. In a competitive economy of private enterprise, producers and processors do not export goods unless they can be disposed of abroad more profitably than at home. Moreover, no one gives away goods to foreigners; they are paid for and, eventually, if not immediately or previously, the means of payment is goods. Whether countries are on the gold standard or off the gold standard, they pay

(Continued on Page 31)

CANADA'S NEED IS IMMIGRANTS

Increase of Population by Immigration Would Tend to Remedy Many Present Ills—Conditions Favorable

BY F. C. PICKWELL

Manager of Saturday Night's Winnipeg Bureau

IS CANADA getting back to the point where some constructive and carefully planned immigration policy should be inaugurated by the federal government? Discussion has become active, but the viewpoint lacks anything but unanimity. The main argument against any special movement of new settlers is based on the theory that unemployment is still too serious to warrant the possibility of intensifying that problem. The agrarian argument is that since so many experienced farmers have found difficulty making ends meet it would be folly to place new people on the land, particularly in Western Canada. On the other hand, it is pointed out that increased immigration, of a selected type, and properly financed, would tend to remedy prevalent ills.

The Saskatchewan Government inclines toward more people on the land. During the 1936 session the following resolution was passed by a vote of 42 to 5—with eight absentees: "That this Assembly is of the opinion that the time has now come when the Canadian Government should get in touch with His Majesty's Government of Great Britain, with a view to putting forward a scheme for the voluntary redistribution of the white peoples of the Empire, and thereby creating a stimulation of shipping and trade under the flag."

That resolution was similar to one passed in the British House of Commons in 1934. During the debate in Regina the conditions or principles essential to successful immigration and settlement were confined to three points: Immigration from Great Britain should be financed adequately by Great Britain. There must be a proper reception and after care. There must be repatriation of all who prove ultimately unsuitable. The government is prepared to give any well-thought-out plan unbiased consideration, and if practicable forward a recommendation to Ottawa—the source of official responsibility.

This attitude was confirmed later at a convention in Saskatoon during September, with all classes in the province represented. The object was to discuss social and economic aspects of a proposed new British family settlement in Saskatchewan, properly organized and adequately financed. Two resolutions were passed almost unanimously—two delegates being opposed. One suggested the Dominion Government should get in touch with the British Government, with a view to planning for voluntary redistribution of settlers from the Old Country, thereby creating a stimulation of shipping and trade under the flag. A second requested the provincial administration to notify the Dominion Government that Saskatchewan is ready to receive five thousand British immigrant families to be settled under the Hornby plan during the next five years, starting in 1937.

THIS is an endorsement of a policy sponsored by General Hornby, a retired British officer, who operates a farm in Southern Alberta. If any man in this country deserves a medal of some kind that English gentleman does. Undaunted by political and national indifference he has been preaching the doctrine of selected empire settlement for several years. Instead of being placed as a minority group, as compared to foreigners, the general feels English-speaking settlers should predominate in the Commonwealth dominions. It is a sound policy which is now meeting with growing recognition, and apparently enjoys the blessing of influential powers in the British Isles.

The long range ambition of General Hornby and his associates is to plan for at least one settlement of five thousand Britishers in each Canadian province. This means the organized immigration of selected families, to be established in self-supported homes on the land, under a policy of financial and supervised settlement, which guarantees that they will not be permitted to become a burden on the

communities which receive them. One of the first ventures of the kind seems to be well under way in Central Saskatchewan, and ostensibly approved by the legislature—pending confirmation by the British and Canadian governments.

British capital is to be used to buy the farms on which the immigrants are placed as renters during their training period. Loans will also be provided when they are ready to start their own farms. A part of the required capital is to be provided, General Hornby hopes, by the British government, which in 1922 obtained from Parliament an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for migration purposes. This has since been inactive, because its use was made conditional upon dollar-for-dollar appropriations by the Dominions.

Bearing on this Dominion Secretary Malcolm MacDonald introduced an emigration resolution in the British Commons on January 21, which was approved without division. This empowers the government in certain cases to contribute seventy-five per cent of the cost of any migration plan, as against the former fifty per cent. That was a preliminary step to extension for fifteen years of the Empire Settlement Act of 1922, which expires on May 31 next.

The resolution also limits the amount the government may spend on migration schemes to £1,500,000 (\$7,500,000) annually, or half the amount that could have been spent under the former arrangement. Mr. MacDonald explained that the expenditure in the peak migration year of 1927 was only £1,282,000. The government did not plan an immediate resumption of emigration. It was for the dominions to say when such resumption would take place, but he expressed the hope the time was not far distant.

REPLYING to critics of such settlements General Hornby contends, and rightly so, that the interests of labor and farmers are very closely related. Their prosperity depends largely on the state of employment in industry generally. Unless industrial workers have a sufficient volume of purchasing power, they can not buy all the agricultural products which they need. Similarly, unless farmers are prosperous, with plenty of money to spend on manufactured goods, the volume of industrial employment can not be satisfactory. The purchasing powers of these two classes are, in fact, interdependent one on the other. The prosperity of each is indissolubly linked up with that of the other.

Every immigrant who enters Canada, backed by sufficient financial support to become established in a self-sustaining home on the land, the general contends, is actually an employer of labor on a considerable scale for the first year or two. A house must be built, reconditioned or furnished for him, with a barn and other necessary farm buildings. The lumber, the bricks, the cement, the hardware, agricultural machinery, and other materials required are produced by Canadian labor.

It is interesting to note that the immigration figures for six months ending June 30, 1936, are predominantly non-British. In a total of 3,123 (landing via ocean ports from about forty foreign countries), England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales accounted for only 912. The origin for 2,129 is not stated, but they are credited as arrivals from the United States. And so there would seem to be plenty of room for improvement in the development of selected empire settlements.

R. S. Dalgleish, of the steamship line bearing his name, and responsible for much of pioneer grain shipments from Churchill, was a delegate at the Saskatoon convention. He is also a prominent member of the British Empire Settlement Migration group, which comprises a number of wealthy Englishmen who have interested themselves in the problem of bringing British settlers to Canada.

Increasing the population of Canada would mean a reduction of debts and

taxes on a per capita basis. Mr. Dalgleish contends. It was not necessary to consider Saskatchewan alone in the plans for immigration, for agriculture is not the only industry of the Dominion. "You've only scratched Canada so far as natural resources are concerned," he said, and urged Canadians to take the optimistic view and "get on with development."

There are "tons of money available in London for employment." In order to release that money, Mr. Dalgleish intimated that confidence must be secured. Confidence could be had through co-operation, and co-operation within the Empire was capable of attainment through movement of populations.

SIR PATRICK HANNON, a British S.M.P. delegate, also stressed the need of co-operation within the empire. Referring to skeptical references to any active federal settlement policy, he observed: "Defeatism is not contributory to progress. If you waited to solve social and economic problems before doing anything worthwhile, you would have to wait a long time, and the outlook for youth would be a dark one."

Sir Patrick pointed out that the thoughts and feelings of those interested in immigration in the Old Country were essentially in conformity with General Hornby's scheme. "But we cannot succeed without support here," he said. Co-operation in Canada is immensely important in considering any scheme of immigration. The next British Imperial party will consider immigration and migration seriously.

In spite of the opinions of persons adverse to a system of immigration, he suggested there was a "supreme consideration" to be recognized. That was keeping the British Empire for British people. "While there is toleration for all under the British flag, it would be better to have a majority of our own race in the Empire, to carry forward the traditions on which the Empire is based, and to lend fortitude and courage."

Premier W. J. Patterson has expressed the opinion that Saskatchewan has much to gain by the advent of more British settlers. "Selection of the proper type of immigrant, selection of land on which to settle them, provision for training and proper financial backing were factors which had been realized as vital to any immigration plan."

The early settlement of Saskatchewan was secured through a vigorous

plan of immigration. There had been many mistakes made, yet many of the immigrants have stood the "real test of courage, ability and resourcefulness, and made a great success."

Premier Patterson frankly admits that the advisability of starting an immigration program is not unanimous in Saskatchewan. There were persons who argued that restricted markets and the struggle for existence of those already here are not conducive to the plan. Similarly, there are two camps of thought for finding a solution to the present problem. One camp believes restricted production would make the producer richer, and the other believes the wealth of any nation is in the volume of its production. He favors the latter view.

"What is there to gain by restriction of wheat production, for instance? If we restrict production, some other nation will increase production."

In his opinion the true picture of Canada's position could not be based on the last five years, when world depression, as well as drought conditions, had been unfavorable but temporary factors. Canada, since Confederation, had enjoyed a favorable trade balance in its relations with the United Kingdom. Instead of more equality in inter-empire trade in recent years, greater disparity in the trade balance has been noticed.

During 1931 Canada's exports to the Old Country were twice those of the United Kingdom to Canada. In 1935 the disparity was three to one in Canada's favor. We had, in effect, told Great Britain that its people were not needed here, and that its goods are not acceptable.

BUT that attitude is now changing. When in England recently Premier Patterson said he found an increased friendliness towards Canada. A change in the trade and wheat policies has done much to foster that spirit, as well as the Vinay pilgrimage and the Hornby plan of immigration, now being considered seriously by many Britishers.

"But if we expect Great Britain to continue to trade with us we must trade with Great Britain," the premier claimed. He believes an immigration plan would foster that trade.

In any such contemplated settlement plan, the federal government would first have to insure the British authorities an equitable deal in the matter of land prices. Anything favoring of unfairness in valuations, or political exploitation, would at once defeat the underlying motive of the proposed co-operative development.

C. W. Peterson, of Calgary, one of Western Canada's most experienced agricultural authorities, has made that point clear in this way: "Land values all over Canada have been liquidated, comparatively speaking, to the vanishing point. Building and supply costs are lower than they have been for years. Live stock values and interest rates are low. There never was a time when large scale colonization could be undertaken with a greater promise of success, and with smaller capital outlay."

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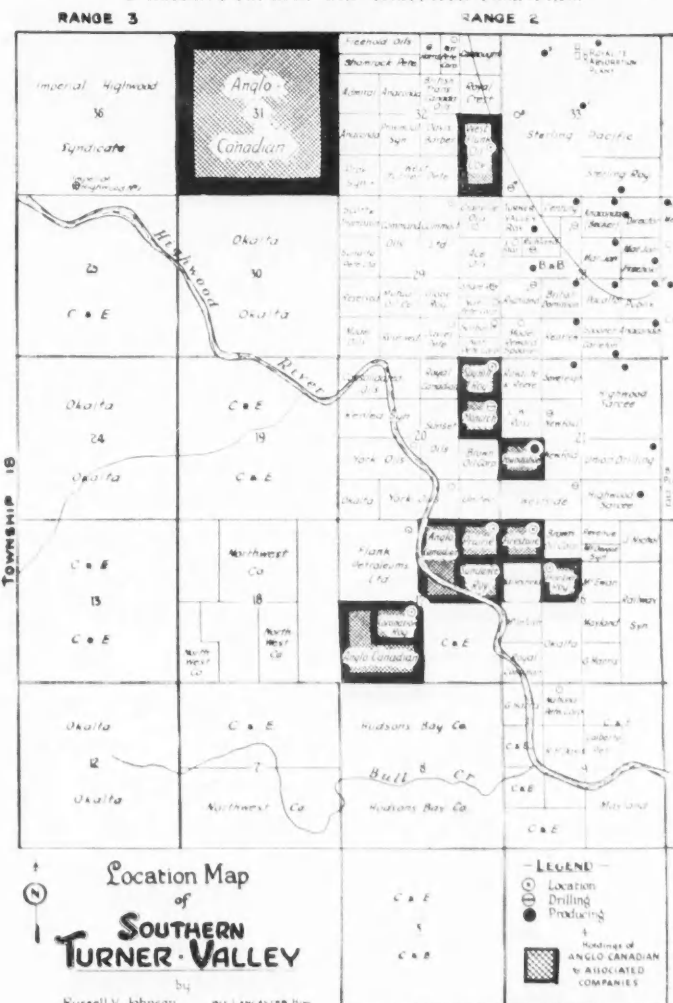
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Dividend Notices**Chartered Trust
and Executor Company**

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of Chartered Trust and Executor Company for the quarter ending March 31st, 1937, payable April 1st, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 15th, 1937.

By Order of the Board:
R. W. McNEILL, Secretary
Dated at Toronto,
February 15th, 1937.

**The Bell Telephone
Company of Canada****NOTICE OF DIVIDEND**

A dividend of one and one-half per cent (1.5%) has been declared payable on the 15th day of April, 1937 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd of March, 1937.

E. G. WEIBER, Secretary,
Montreal, February 24, 1937.

UNLISTED QUOTATIONS

(Furnished by A. J. Patterson, Jr. & Co., Limited, Toronto, March 1st)

| INDUSTRIAL STOCKS | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Avadia Sugar Corp. | 6.25 | 6.50 |
| Algonia Steel Corp. | 24.50 | 25.00 |
| Andian National Corp. | 19.00 | 19.75 |
| Asso. Tel. & Tel. 600 Pfd. | 54.00 | 58.00 |
| B.C. Pulp & Paper Corp. | 7.00 | 10.50 |
| Burns & Co. Ltd. "A" | 17.50 | 19.50 |
| Canada Star 7 1/2 Pfd. | 101.75 | 103.50 |
| Can. Tube & Steel 1st Pfd. | 29.00 | |
| Can. Airways | 8.00 | 9.00 |
| Can. Industries "A" Com. | 248.00 | 251.00 |
| Can. Industries 7 1/2 Pfd. | 164.50 | 165.50 |
| Can. Westinghouse | 71.25 | 72.00 |
| Don. Foundries & Steel Com. | 116.00 | 121.00 |
| Dunlop Tire 7 1/2 Pfd. | 81.00 | 81.00 |
| Eastern Electric 7 1/2 Pfd. | 22.00 | 23.00 |
| Ecological Grain Com. | 1.00 | 1.50 |
| Goderich Elevator & Transp. | 8.00 | 9.00 |
| Highland Dairy Com. | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| McCormick's Ltd. Com. | 3.00 | 4.00 |
| Mount Royal Hotel Pfd. | 1.25 | 5.00 |
| Reliance Grain 6 1/2 Pfd. | 99.50 | 101.25 |
| Robinson Consol. Com. | | |
| (Div. 1.00) | 9.00 | 9.50 |
| Seal O' Sea (Can.) Ltd. | 20.00 | 25.00 |
| Standard Fuel 1st Pfd. | 104.00 | 106.00 |
| United Steel "A" Pfd. | 15.00 | 17.50 |
| INSURANCE STOCKS | | |
| Canada Life Assn. | 334.00 | 342.00 |
| Confederation Life 20% Pfd. | 114.75 | 116.00 |
| Dom. of Can. Gen. Ins. | 135.00 | 147.00 |
| Empire Life 2 1/2 Pfd. | 9.25 | 10.50 |
| Great West Life Assn. | 355.00 | |
| Guar. Co. of N.A. fully pd. | 290.00 | 295.00 |
| Imperial Life | 350.00 | |
| Manufacturers Life | 248.00 | 252.00 |
| Sun Life Assn. | 745.00 | 775.00 |
| THEATRE STOCKS | | |
| Allens Kingston Pfd. | 64.00 | 74.50 |
| Loews London 7 1/2 Pfd. | 3.00 | 12.50 |
| Loews Toronto 7 1/2 Pfd. | 124.00 | |
| Mansfield Theatre Pfd. | 48.00 | |
| Paramount Kitchener Pfd. | 56.00 | 63.00 |
| Paramount Oshawa Pfd. | 89.00 | 94.00 |
| INVESTMENT TRUST SHARES | | |
| Can. Gen. Invest. Ltd. | | |
| (Div. 50¢) | 10.75 | 11.00 |
| Can. Int. Invest. Trust Units | 106.00 | |
| Can. Investors Corp. | | |
| (Div. 40¢) | 10.00 | 10.75 |
| Cons. Div. Standard Sec. | | |
| Units | 20.25 | 21.50 |
| Investment Corporation Units | 66.25 | 67.00 |
| London Can. Invest. Corp. | | |
| Com. (Div. 50¢) | 3.00 | 5.00 |
| United Corps Ltd. "B" | 27.25 | 28.50 |

GOLD & DROSS

been unable to cover bond interest requirements and sinking fund as well as been in arrears since 1933.

In the year ended February 29, 1936, considerable improvement was shown, total operating income rising to \$223,710 against \$96,826 in the previous year, with net deficit at the close of last year after depreciation and bond interest amounting to \$117,143 as against a deficit of \$244,761 in 1935. The company's profit and loss deficit at the close of the last fiscal year stood at \$1,260,940 and you will see that it will take a fairly considerable period of good orders to restore this position. Nevertheless, it is my opinion that bond interest will continue to be met, and that the new government order, together with generally increased business which the company is receiving, should materially strengthen the background picture, insofar as bondholders are concerned.

THAYERS PREFERRED

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you be good enough to tell me what I should do about my preferred stock of Thayers Limited. I have had this for some time and I first became concerned when they didn't pay the dividend last summer. However I hung on and I still have it. Can you tell me how the company has been doing and do you think some payment on this is reasonably safe?

L. M. C., Vancouver, B.C.

I think that it is. The dividend situation with regard to this preferred is not entirely clear but apparently earnings are now showing a satisfactory pick-up. The semi-annual regular distribution of \$1.75 on this \$50 par value preferred was not made last July, since earnings in the first part of the year had shown quite a decline. However, conditions improved and on January 1 of this year \$2.50 per share was paid, making distribution at the rate of 5 per cent instead of the regular 7. No further payments are anticipated in the immediate future.

In the year ended December 31 last the company earned \$4.01 per share on its preferred stock as against \$3.32 the year before and officials of the company have stated that sales are now running ahead of last year and that a satisfactory increase of business is anticipated for 1937. Profit and loss balance at the close of last year, after deductions for 1935 Government taxes, stood at \$8,748.

The company, which operates a chain of service stations, chiefly in western Ontario, has naturally extremely severe competition to meet, but the temporary difficulties of early 1936 now seem to have been overcome. I think that the current outlook is reassuring and this year may possibly see restoration of the full dividend rate on the preferred.

POTPOURRI

R. R., Midland, Ont. You do not tell me what you paid for your McCOLL-FRONTENAC common, but I current quotations would occasion you any loss I can see no reason for selling. It is true that at current levels this stock is producing an unusually high yield for this type of security, but there seems to be no reason to doubt that the company's operations have been anything but satisfactory, and that the current dividend distribution of 80 cents is being satisfactorily covered. Very little official information has been forthcoming recently, but all statements which have been made have been reassuring. The company's annual report normally makes its appearance some time in April, and unless the company should decide on some interim statement, no official information will be available until that time. It is my opinion, however, that this stock merits retaining.

G. W., Toronto, Ont. INTERNATIONAL EQUITIES CORPORATION is an American investment trust of the management type with head office in Jersey City, N. J. Capitalization of the company consists of 359,390 shares of \$10 par value class "A" cumulative stock, with dividend of \$1, and 20,000 shares of class "B" stock of \$2 par value. Following reclassification and change of capital approved in October of 1935, the company paid an initial dividend of 50¢ on its new class "A" in February of 1936 and a further payment of 50¢ in July, bringing total distribution for 1936 on the class "A" to \$1.00. The company's report for 1935 showed net investment income of \$39,668 or the equivalent of \$1.10 on the class "A" stock and a deficit of 19¢ on the class "B". In 1934 the figures had been \$41,649 or \$1.14 on the class "A" and a deficit of \$4.32 on the class "B".

C. L., Victoria, B.C. BOUSQUET-GOLD MINES is actively exploring its properties which are well located in Bousquet and Cadillac townships, Quebec, but development so far has been insufficient to form an opinion as to possibilities. On the Bousquet property drilling is proceeding on two levels at 125 and 250 feet and some fair gold values have been secured. As ADMIRAL CADILLAC shares are not listed, it is impossible to ascertain a record of the fluctuations. The property is still in the prospect class and can not be considered an investment. Several large quartz veins and shear zones have been uncovered in surface exploration, but gold values so far have been low.

R. S., Winnipeg, Man. I am informed that preliminary figures of BURNS & CO. LIMITED show that after the payment of mandatory bond interest, income bond interest and reserving for depreciation and Federal income and other taxes, there is a surplus slightly in excess of the surplus for 1935 on a comparable basis. The 1936 surplus however, is after charging against operating a considerably larger sum for repairs and improvements than in the year 1935. Interest on income bonds is payable if earned and if such payment does not reduce net liquid assets below \$2,500,000 in respect of the year 1936. The preliminary figures show net liquid assets, after reserving for income bond interest, somewhat higher than \$2,500,000. It would therefore appear that interest on the 5 per cent. income bonds of Burns & Co. Limited will be paid in full in respect of the year 1936. The company must, by the 15th of March in each year, arrive at operating profits and net current assets and make payment of such proportion of the income bond interest up to 5 per cent. in respect of the previous year as is justified by earnings and current assets.

K. F., Moose Jaw, Sask. While you bought READ-AUTHOR shares at the high, the decline in the price should not cause you undue worry if you intended to hold for future appreciation. The stock in my opinion is attractive if held over a reasonable period. The company owns 700,000 shares of Lamaque, which is controlled by Teck-Hughes and 1,135,555 shares of Sigma Mines, which is a subsidiary of Dome Mines, and the outlook for both these properties is quite promising. In addition to these important holdings, the company has other property assets which are favorably located. I understand considerable English capital has been placed in Read-Auther and this could be taken as a good indication of the attractiveness of the shares.

C. W., Medicine Hat, Alta. CONSOLIDATED PAPER CORPORATION common is currently selling around \$17 and to hold it at these levels constitutes a direct speculation on the general future of the Canadian newspaper industry. While Consolidated Paper has already been through its capital reorganization, achieved some years ago, nevertheless there is no possibility for quite some time of any distribution on the junior security. You are probably aware that the company has just completed plans by which the bondholders are being given fifteen shares of common stock instead of three years' bond interest.

At the present time bondholders are sending in their bonds for this adjustment, receiving the stock covering three years, and receiving new coupons for the next two years, in which interest may or may not be paid in cash according to conditions prevailing at that time. Since there is no possibility of distribution, the common stock of this company may be expected to fluctuate in accordance with general conditions prevailing in the industry. These I consider to be brighter than for any time during the past five years. There is already definite talk of higher newspaper prices and it would appear that at long last control of the situation is shifting from the American publishers to the Canadian newspaper producers.

H. J. A., Oakville, Ont. GOLDFIELDS LIMITED was succeeded by Canadian Associated Goldfields which went into bankruptcy in 1928 and two years later the properties passed to Proprietary Mines. However, I understand shareholders in the old company have no equity in the latter company.

J. D., Toronto, Ont. EASTCREST is not in a particularly strong financial position and results of operations in recent years occasioned losses. Nevertheless, in view of the speculative possibilities, particularly of Gurney Gold in which Easterest is interested, I would suggest that you retain your stock.

B. E., Espanola, Ont. Assets of VIPOND CONSOLIDATED MINES were taken over by Anglo-Huronian Ltd., the shareholders receiving one new for five of the old shares.

C. R., Owen Sound, Ont. What you hold is a bond of NATIONAL RADIATOR CORPORATION, apparently secured through the reorganization of the predecessor company. You are probably familiar with the terms of that reorganization and know that the new 5 per cent. debentures of 1946 bear interest only to the extent earned, but the interest is cumulative and to be paid at the maturity of the principal. I understand that no interest on these debentures has as yet been paid. Despite fairly large deficits extending back over the past four years, the outlook for the company is currently brighter than it has been, it has resumed operations in several of its plants, and has diversified its output. In view of the apparent progress made in 1936, I think that your securities would be worth retaining, at the very least until the 1936 figures are available, and possibly they may acquire additional attractiveness for future holding.

J. J., Toronto, Ont. At last report HILLSIDE MINES was getting well under way with exploration on its property in the Michipicoten area and the test mill was in operation. It is difficult to determine the outlook for the property until further development results are known.

A. S., Galt, Ont. The 5 per cent. bonds of 1955 of GREAT LAKES PAPER are currently quoted around 94 to 97 and I have previously expressed the opinion that these bonds possess definite long term attraction. C. H. Carlisle, one of Canada's ablest business executives has been elected president of the new company, and I understand that the rearrangement of timber limits by the Ontario Government has been completed satisfactorily to the company and that mills are operating at capacity. There were, however, certain expenses in connection with the reorganization, which constitute a prior charge and I understand, as well, a certain amount of capital expenditure is required on the plant. This may defer temporarily achievement of the full earnings capacity of the company as applied to the various classes of securities, but I think that the outlook, particularly in view of prospects for higher newspaper prices, can be considered distinctly bright.

S. G. A., Toronto, Ont. As the INDIAN HEAD LONG LAC GOLD MINES is just in the prospect stage its possibilities can not be defined. It is officially stated that exploration to date has been encouraging. Further surface work is planned to be followed by a dip needle survey and then diamond drilling to explore the showings on the property. There is little to be said, as you yourself realize you are gambling on the present encouragement being substantiated at depth.

B. W., Toronto, Ont. I think you would be justified in retaining ST. LAWRENCE CORPORATION common, having regard to the generally improved newspaper outlook, together with the fact that St. Lawrence Corporation, which is a holding company, has been engaged during the past year in rearranging the financial structure of one of its subsidiaries. Like the majority of the newspaper companies, St. Lawrence Corporation has reported sizable deficits in recent years, but the current outlook, both for large production and for higher prices, is encouraging.

B. M., Georgetown, Ont. AMULET MINES was succeeded by WAITE-AMULET MINES on a basis of one new for three old. TRUTHEWEY-OSSIAN is still alive but I have no details of recent activity. Mill enlargement is rapidly proceeding at PICKLE CROW and depth development is proving favorable. The stock in my opinion continues to be attractive. The other stocks you mention are all in the prospect class and, while they all have a chance, no definite opinion can be offered until they have done sufficient exploration to indicate possibilities.

H. W., Toronto, Ont. No market exists for the preferred or common stock of MORTGAGE DISCOUNT LTD., and preferred dividends at the rate of 6 1/2 per annum are in arrears for the past five years. This company, which operated in the second mortgage field was naturally severely affected by conditions obtaining in recent years, as you can readily understand. The report for the year ended November 30th, 1936, shows a net deficit for the year of \$487. The general situation is that any profit for the company must of necessity depend upon improved conditions in the real estate field and currently there are indications of such improvement. In the meantime about all you can do is to retain your stock.

K. E. R., Toronto, Ont. Holdings of DUPONT MINING COMPANY are located west of Lake of the Woods, Kenora district. The company has been shipping high grade ore to the smelter at Tacoma, Washington, while preparing for milling. In 1935 and the first nine months of 1936 the company produced over \$140,000. Development work is continuing and while ore disclosures to date have been high grade the deposit is somewhat erratic. I don't know of any market for the shares.

C. G., Victoria, B.C. I do not think that you have made any mistake in purchasing BRAZILIAN, INTERNATIONAL, PETE or KELVINATOR, although I hardly think that you have chosen the most conservative securities available in following out your policy of reducing your bond holdings and substituting sound common stocks.

S. J. R., Trochu, Alta. KILLORAN GOLD MINING SYNDICATE has been inactive since late in 1935. CENTRAL MALARTIC SYNDICATE was succeeded by CENTRAL MALARTIC GOLD MINES on the basis of 350 shares for each syndicate unit, but I don't think the distribution has been made yet. It was recently reported that the property was to be explored by Malartic Mines for a 75 per cent interest.

M. J., Toronto, Ont. I am inclined to agree with your broker as to the attractive future prospects for PRICE-BROS common, for long-term holding. Shareholders on March 1 approved the reorganization plan, under which there will be 536,897 shares of new common outstanding. I understand that the company is maintaining capacity production and the general newspaper picture would certainly seem to indicate higher prices per ton. It has been estimated, as a matter of fact, that this company might have for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1937, between \$1,750,000 and \$2,000,000 available for depreciation and fixed charges. The clearing up of the Price Bros. affairs, apart from the beneficial effect on the company itself, is an important move in untangling the general newspaper situation.

P. L. H., Port Albert, Ont. Of the three mining stocks you ask about NEW GOLDEN ROSE is the most promising. A 100-ton mill will be in operation this year. The company is controlled by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company. NAYBOR is reported to be meeting with success in underground work and diamond drilling, and has possibilities of becoming a large, low grade tonnage proposition. CLERICY is in the prospect class and at last report was about to diamond drill its new holdings in Quebec.

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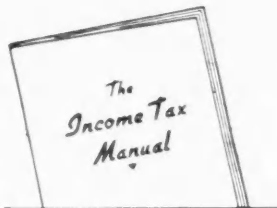
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TAXATION THE REAL ESTATE BOGEY

ANNUAL report of Monarch Mortgage and Investments shows 1936 profits of \$8,088, after providing for uncollected interest, compared with \$7,163 in the previous year. After depreciation on properties on a slightly more liberal scale than in the previous period, there was a net loss of \$221. Mortgages and agreements receivable stand at \$306,546, or \$8,362 lower than a year earlier.

A. Angus Macdonald, president, states there has been a slightly increased ability and willingness of mortgagors to make payments on principal account. Rates of rentals "have remained stationary at slightly higher figures instead of continuing to advance, as might have been expected. Skilled labor in the building trades is none too plentiful, and there have been some advances in the prices of building materials. With an increase in activity, higher building costs may thus be expected, with a favorable effect on the value of existing buildings.

"Lack of progress under the Dominion housing plan and the more recent home improvement plan indicates that the true remedy is yet to be put into effect. There seems to be little doubt that the objective will not be achieved until a modern system of real estate taxation is established, also that no sound economic reason exists why one form of investment should bear practically the whole load of municipal taxation covering social services which should be equally borne by all forms of wealth. It is imperative that reform of taxation of real estate be no longer delayed."



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Concerning Insurance SAFETY ENGINEERING

Removal of Industrial Hazards and Prevention of Accidents Bring Down Cost of Insurance

BY GEORGE GILBERT

INSURANCE companies as a rule now take a more public-spirited view of their obligations to the insured than they did in the early days of the business. Formerly they did not concern themselves with the prevention of losses or the improvement of risks from a safety standpoint. They simply wrote the risks as they found them, at a rate calculated to yield a profit, leaving it to the public authorities or the risk owners themselves to make the risks less hazardous if they wanted insurance rates lowered.

In most branches of insurance that attitude no longer prevails, for today we find insurance interests actively co-operating with owners of buildings, tenants, operators of plants of all kinds, and municipal and governmental agencies in the prevention of loss at the source, although it must be admitted that what has so far been accomplished in that direction is but a drop in the bucket compared with what may still be achieved.

There is no doubt, however, that it is now coming to be generally understood that fires, burglaries, embezzlements, boiler explosions, industrial and other accidents do not "just happen." It is being recognized that there is a definite reason why these casualties take place, and that by taking precautionary measures they can largely be prevented.

Numerous instances are on record in which large and small industrial establishments, by the adoption of safety devices and control methods, and the co-ordinated efforts of all departments, have almost entirely eliminated serious accidents to their employees, so that they have gone whole years at a time without accidents necessitating the absence of employees from their work.

IN THIS connection it is of interest to note that a large seamless tube manufacturing company in the Middle West has operated its plant for 300,000 hours without a single lost time accident, and that a large auto body plant with a thousand employees, operated fourteen months without such an accident. Another large auto body concern in Missouri, employing 950 men, operated its plant over one solid year without a single lost time accident, while a large bolt and nut factory in Illinois operated over a year without such an accident.

In each of these plants an active safety committee, backed by a well-manned safety organization, has been operating under the supervision of efficient safety engineers. It is recognized by the owners of these plants that accident prevention pays dividends. Employees working in safety are more efficient, and spoilage and waste of material is reduced to a minimum. Highest all-round efficiency is achieved, due to less labor turnover. There is also a lowering of lost time production hours, and less interruption of production because of accidents, which in many cases involve whole departments for several days before the normal production schedule is reached again.

Many manufacturers now regard accident prevention as absolutely necessary from a humanitarian standpoint. There is no question that every employer is at least morally obligated to provide as safe working conditions as possible, and to carry on safety activities for the benefit of his employees. As there is no longer any doubt that accident prevention tends to increase production materially, it should be considered an integral part of the business, and a careful check should be kept on the cost of accidents, which cost should be charged to the product along with other costs of production.

INSURANCE company engineers are usually available to make a thorough survey of manufacturing plants and other industrial establishments, and to suggest ways and means of remedying existing defects from a safety standpoint. They are qualified to report on plant lighting, ventilation, and exhaust, unguarded machinery, and other accident-producing conditions and unsafe practices.

Importance is attached by one expert safety engineer to the formation of a safety organization in every plant of any size. It is his view that the general manager of the plant should hold a meeting for this purpose of all foremen, supervisors, department heads, master mechanics, and the personnel manager. At this meeting the general manager or other official in authority should explain the object of the gathering, and let those in attendance know that he is wholeheartedly behind the accident prevention movement.

Data and figures should be furnished the meeting showing the actual cost of accidents over a period of one or more years, and the indirect economic loss involved. It should be pointed out that the average indirect cost of accidents is four times the direct cost, including such items as spoilage of materials and equipment, time lost by other employees, interruption of production, and training of new employees. Accident reports should be presented, giving the cause or causes of the serious accidents that have occurred in the plant and explaining how they could have been avoided by proper supervision. Such reports bring home to supervisors and foremen their responsibility in accident prevention work.

SUPERVISORS should be informed as to just what is expected of them in preventing accidents. They are expected to be teachers, instructors and directors of the new and old employees under their care. They are

expected to point out all the known hazards in connection with the operations carried on by the various employees. They are expected to keep close check on all accidents that occur, and each supervisor or foreman should be told that he will be held responsible for the accidents that occur in his department.

Each foreman or supervisor should have it impressed upon him that the management has placed accident prevention on a par with production, as the two are inseparable, and that each accident will be figured in the cost of running his department in exactly the same manner as cost figures are kept on production.

Having adopted the principle of accident prevention in a plant, the next step is to appoint a general committee and a safety inspector. Three or more members from the following personnel are suggested by the safety engineer already referred to: manager, superintendent, personnel manager, master mechanic, one or more foremen, or plant doctor. The duties of the committee include the consideration of the safety inspector's recommendations, sending them on to the proper officials for approval, discussing the causes of accidents, and suggesting ways of eliminating them.

This committee is also charged with the duty of seeing that prompt action is taken to correct conditions that have caused an accident in the plant. It is likewise their duty to pass on all new equipment purchased or manufactured in order to be sure that proper protective devices are provided before the machinery is set up.

If property and plant owners understood that their insurance costs were actually regulated by the frequency and severity of their losses, they could not fail to realize that prevention of loss was as much a management problem as production, distribution, or any other business activity.

GROWTH OF GENERAL OF AMERICA GROUP

SUBSTANTIAL increases in net premiums written, policy reserves, assets, and surplus as regards policyholders are shown in the annual reports for 1936 of the General of America group of companies, made up of the General Insurance Company of America, the First National Insurance Company of America, and the General Casualty Company of America.

Assets of the General Insurance Company of America increased during 1936 from \$11,799,000 to \$12,784,000, the premiums written from \$5,114,000 to \$5,277,000, the surplus as regards policyholders from \$5,693,000 to \$6,165,000, and the unearned premium reserve from \$1,537,000 to \$1,595,000.

Combined assets of the First National Insurance Company of America and the General Insurance Company of America, which reinsures and guarantees all policies of the First National, increased in 1936 from \$12,226,000 to \$13,224,000, combined premiums written from \$5,114,000 to \$5,277,000, the combined surplus as regards policyholders from \$6,119,000 to \$6,604,000, and the unearned premium reserve from \$1,537,000 to \$1,595,000.

Assets of the General Casualty Company of America increased during 1936 from \$3,414,000 to \$3,945,000, premiums written from \$2,127,000 to \$2,349,000, surplus as regards policyholders from \$1,142,000 to \$1,673,000, and the unearned premium reserve from \$1,159,000 to \$1,215,000.

MONTH'S LIFE INSURANCE SALES

NEARLY \$29,000,000 of new ordinary life insurance was sold in Canada and Newfoundland last month by 19 companies having 90 per cent. of the business in force according to figures compiled by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, and given out on February 22 by the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association. This business is exclusive of group insurance and of annuities and pension bonds.

Detailed sales were as follows: British Columbia, \$2,145,000; Alberta, \$1,089,000; Saskatchewan, \$922,000; Manitoba, \$1,572,000; Ontario, \$13,161,000; Quebec, \$7,774,000; New Brunswick, \$781,000; Nova Scotia, \$970,000; Prince Edward Island, \$164,000; Newfoundland, \$227,000; total, \$28,764,000.

INSURANCE REGULATIONS IN FRANCE

THERE was recently issued a Presidential Decree, dated the 12th January, 1937, which varies the requirements and formalities to be fulfilled by foreign insurance companies and underwriters wishing to obtain the necessary license from the Ministry of Labor to carry on business in France or to insure or reinsure persons, things or liabilities in that country. This was followed by the publication of a Decree of the Minister of Labor dated the following day, to which was annexed the texts of the undertakings to be entered into with the Minister of Labor by such companies or underwriters and their representatives, together with the wording of the power of attorney to be granted in the case of the appointment of an underwriting agent in France.

It would appear that these enactments constitute a considerable change in the law previously in force. Perhaps the most important innovation is the stipulation that the wording of the policies of direct insurance in respect of a person, a thing or a liability in France or in Algeria, must conform with the decree of the 8th March, 1922,



ARTHUR B. WOOD, F.I.A., F.A.S., President and Managing Director, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, whose report for 1936 shows a very strong business and financial position, with reserves and surplus of \$37,556,576, including a special contingency reserve of \$10,000,000, and a net surplus of \$18,118,208 over capital, policy reserves, special reserves and all liabilities. Participating policyholders will share in the Company's prosperity by increased dividends during 1937. Assets increased in 1936 to \$777,803,539, and insurance in force at the close of the year totalled \$2,775,949,087.

and the law of the 13th July, 1930, in so far as these may be applicable to the risk covered, and must contain an address for service in France or Algeria and acknowledge the jurisdiction of the French Courts.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER SUES COMPANY FOR \$1,000,000

SUIT for more than \$1,000,000 was filed on behalf of Insurance Commissioner Owen B. Hunt of Pennsylvania, against the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, on January 28 in the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia. Commissioner Hunt acted as statutory liquidator of the dissolved Independence Indemnity Company. Attorney-General Charles J. Margiotti appointed Percival H. Granger and Frank P. Martin to represent the plaintiff in the suit.

Workmen's compensation, automobile accident and other claimants to the number of 12,000, hold claims against the defunct indemnity company. The State of Pennsylvania also has a claim for \$165,000, which is legally in the preferred class. Funds lost to the state by closing of various banks were protected by surety bonds issued by the Independence company.

The claims presented by Commissioner Hunt on behalf of the Independence company represent funds allegedly transferred illegally by the Pennsylvania company, one of Philadelphia's largest banking institutions, to the International Re-Insurance Corporation, of Delaware. The Independence had entered into an agreement with the International whereby the International was to pay all claims of the Independence, but was not to use the funds of the Independence for any other purpose. This agreement was approved by Charles F. Armstrong, then Pennsylvania Insurance Commissioner, on the ground that the Independence was in a weak condition. It has since appeared, however, that the International was also shaky.

Commissioner Hunt's bill in equity charges that the Pennsylvania Company, although knowing that Independence funds could not legally be used by the International, turned over to the Delaware corporation large sums which were converted by the International to its own uses. The bill also states that the Pennsylvania company appropriated other big sums to pay its own claims, thus giving itself preference out of amounts of which it was merely the custodian, and depriving creditors of the Independence company of their rights.

A special deposit of \$665,000, held by the Pennsylvania State Treasurer, was also withdrawn at the instance of representatives of the International, turned over to the Pennsylvania company, and by them, without authority of the Independence company, so the bill states, delivered to the International.

A receivership for the International was set up by the Delaware Chancery Court on April 19, 1933. The Independence was placed in receivership and dissolved on the following May 11, and Commissioner Armstrong became liquidator.

Proceedings are already under way in the Federal Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to recover assets of the Independence which, Commissioner Hunt charges, are illegally held by the receivers of the International.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance: Can you tell me what happened to the policyholders of the Hearts of Oak Assurance Company which failed in England some time ago, and whether they got anything on their claims?

G. H. K., Montreal, Que.

This company, which is not to be confused with the British Oak Insurance Company Limited, has been in liquidation for some time. Cheques for a first dividend of ten shillings in the pound were sent out by the liquidator on December 23, 1936, to policyholders and creditors entitled to a distribution from the life and industrial funds of the defunct company, in accordance with the directions of the Court.

In a letter accompanying the cheques, the liquidator says: "The available funds at 31st October, 1936, were £175,856 7s. 10d. Of this, approxi-

Assets \$31,000,000.00

With such ample assets to fall back upon, even the largest insurance customer feels that his Insurance Policy with this Society assures him of perfect safety.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD

ESTABLISHED 1935

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J. W. SINNIE, Associate Manager (Montreal)

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CAPITAL—FULLY PAID \$2,000,000

ASSETS, \$7,275,200.96

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FOUNDED 1792



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Canadian Head Office

Toronto

SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS EXCEEDS \$61,000,000.00

H. C. MILLS, General Manager for Canada

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Insure AT COST! FIRE, TORNADO and SPRINKLER LEAKAGE INSURANCE. 20 to 30% DIVIDENDS AT STANDARD RATES. MILLOWNERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONT.



ABSOLUTE SECURITY W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question. Inquiries which do not fill the above conditions will not be answered.

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Fire and Casualty Insurance
Company

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MANAGING DIRECTOR

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Established 1834
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MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

The citizens of the city of
TORONTO
own Life Insurance in this
company to the extent of
\$92,000,000.
(Total Insurance in Force over \$538,000,000.)

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GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA FIRST NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA GENERAL CASUALTY COMPANY OF AMERICA

ANNUAL STATEMENTS



DECEMBER 31, 1936

H. K. DENT, President
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE - VANCOUVER, B. C.
Sixth Floor, Standard Bank Building

| ASSETS | General Insurance Company of America | **Combined General and First National | General Casualty Company of America |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Cash in Banks and on Hand | \$ 1,109,649.65 | \$ 1,147,459.52 | \$ 208,554.82 |
| Government Bonds | 2,784,959.15 | 2,985,422.17 | 849,505.44 |
| Other Bonds | 5,431,514.65 | 5,598,524.81 | 2,329,191.25 |
| Stocks | 5,775,625.00 | 5,775,625.00 | 254,331.00 |
| Mortgage Loans | 369,006.84 | 369,006.84 | 125,000.00 |
| Real Estate | 209,917.81 | 209,917.81 | |
| Premiums in Process of Collection | 1,050,775.05 | 1,050,775.05 | 457,105.81 |
| Accrued Interest and Rents | 65,486.75 | 67,364.25 | 42,048.07 |
| Other Admitted Assets | 19,723.81 | 19,723.81 | |
| TOTAL ASSETS | \$12,784,656.17 | \$13,225,596.56 | \$5,945,616.07 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Reserve of Unearned Premiums | \$ 5,095,149.45 | \$ 5,095,149.45 | \$ 1,215,163.05 |
| Provision for Losses in Process of Adjustment | 410,494.03 | 410,494.03 | 877,756.54 |
| Provision for Commissions, Taxes and Expense | 540,625.07 | 541,484.18 | 160,761.25 |
| Funds Held Under Reinsurance Treaties | 532,753.09 | 532,753.09 | 18,282.65 |
| Provision for Dividends to Policyholders | 240,000.00 | 240,000.00 | |
| Capital | 1,000,000.00 | 1,250,000.00 | 550,000.00 |
| Special Provision for Unknown Contingencies | 675,000.00 | 675,000.00 | 85,000.00 |
| Net Surplus | 4,490,614.53 | 4,678,715.81 | 3,038,652.60 |
| TOTAL | \$12,784,656.17 | \$13,225,596.56 | \$5,945,616.07 |
| POLICYHOLDERS' SURPLUS | \$ 6,165,614.53 | \$ 6,605,715.81 | \$1,673,652.60 |

*Bonds are stated at Amortized or Investment Value, stocks at values approved by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, and by the Association of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada.

On basis of December 31, 1936 market quotations for all bonds and stocks owned, the General Insurance Company's total Admitted Assets would be increased to \$13,428,399.39 and Policyholder's Surplus to \$6,309,925.79. Combined First National and General " " " " \$13,820,267.38 " " " " \$1,852,500.93

**All policies of the First National Insurance Company are entirely reinsured and guaranteed by the General Insurance Company, wherefore First National policyholders are protected by the combined resources of both companies.

GROWTH OF COMPANIES IN PERIODS OF YEARS:—

| General Insurance Company of America: | | | | General Casualty Company of America: | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Assets | Premiums | Surplus to Policyholders | Unearned Premiums | Assets | Premiums | Surplus to Policyholders | Unearned Premiums |
| 1923 | \$ 1,466,000 | \$ 240,000 | \$ 166,000 | 1923 | \$ 217,000 | \$ 301,000 | \$ 106,000 |
| 1924 | 4,140,000 | 2,721,000 | 2,094,000 | 1924 | 825,000 | 269,000 | 274,000 |
| 1925 | 6,372,000 | 3,624,000 | 2,293,000 | 1925 | 2,094,000 | 1,225,000 | 520,000 |
| 1926 | 7,574,000 | 2,866,000 | 3,111,000 | 1926 | 1,419,000 | 1,216,000 | 677,000 |
| 1927 | 11,799,000 | 5,114,000 | 5,693,000 | 1927 | 2,712,000 | 1,083,000 | 802,000 |
| 1928 | 12,784,000 | 5,277,000 | 6,165,000 | 1928 | 3,414,000 | 1,443,000 | 1,159,000 |
| | | | | 1929 | 3,945,000 | 1,673,000 | 1,215,000 |

"GENERAL" Protection and Service—None Better at Any Price!

mately £150,282 will be absorbed in the present distribution and in the equalizing dividend which will be paid to those creditors whose claims were received too late for participation in this distribution. The balance, together with the assets still to be realized, will, after deduction of the costs and expenses of the liquidation, be distributed as a second dividend. At present I am not in a position to estimate the amount of the second dividend, although it will be comparatively small, nor to fix the date on which it will be paid."

For further particulars, or for information regarding any individual claim, I would advise you to write the liquidator, Mr. J. C. Burleigh, The Hearts of Oak Assurance Company, Ltd. (in liquidation), 158 City Road, London, E.C. 1, England.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

As I have fire, automobile, and auto accident insurance with the British Canadian Insurance Company, with executive offices in Toronto, and as I do not recall having seen the company among your advertisers, may I have the following information:

Is the British Canadian Insurance Company a thoroughly reliable firm? In particular: (1) Are its assets sound, and sufficient to meet all claims upon them, promptly? (2) Does it enjoy honest and capable management? (3) Has it a good record of prompt and satisfactory settlement of claims? (4) Is it a tariff company? (5) Has it the usual deposit with the Government, thus making sure that claims against it are collectable, if necessary, by legal action?

—L. W. L., Kirkland Lake, Ont.
The British Canadian Insurance Company was incorporated in 1917, and is a member of the powerful Western-British America group of companies and under the same manage-

ment and control. Its policyholders are amply protected, and the company is safe to insure with. It is a tariff company.

It is regularly licensed for the transaction of fire, accident, automobile, burglary, explosion, guarantee, limited, hail, plate glass sickness, sprinkler leakage, steam boiler and tornado insurance. It has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$107,000, and all claims are readily collectable.

At the beginning of 1936, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total admitted assets were \$511,733.31, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$131,726.80, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$380,006.51. Comparing this amount with the amount of the unearned premium reserve liability, \$78,891.04, it will be seen that the company occupies a strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted. As the paid-up capital amounted to \$300,000.00, there was thus a net surplus of \$80,006.51 over capital, reinsurance reserves and all liabilities.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I understand that private gardeners were to come within the scope of the British Government Unemployment Insurance Act some time this year. Can you tell me if this insurance has yet been made available to them, or when it will be?

J. B. Winnipeg, Man.

Private gardeners, who constitute quite a considerable number of workers in Great Britain, were brought within the operation of the Act on February 1 of this year, and now enjoy participation in the benefits and obligations of the Government unemployment insurance scheme. Private householders, who employ such gardeners, are responsible for seeing that these workers have employment books and for affixing the necessary stamps thereto.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Regarding Empire Home Benefit Association. On certain occasions, I have noticed your replies to queries in your column, "Concerning Insurance," with regard to the financial standing of insurance societies or clubs, incorporated under the Societies' Act of the Province of British Columbia, and invariably you have advised correspondents to shun these clubs and take out insurance with the strong line companies.

I have never noticed any report on the Empire Home Benefit Association, a copy of whose plan or prospectus has been forwarded to me by a client in British Columbia, with the suggestion that I advise her whether or not it would be good protection for her at the age of fifty. I realize that most of the clubs, or associations of this nature, depend upon the number of young and new members which can be induced to join to pay for the claims of the beneficiaries of the old and aged members dying off, and believe that most of these clubs or associations in Canada have ceased operations, with the exception of several insurance societies in Manitoba and British Columbia.

H. R. N., Gull Lake, Sask.

In this day and generation, when the principles of sound life insurance are well known and established, it seems incredible that people can still be induced to join assessment associations, clubs and societies for life insurance purposes, in view of the fact that not a single assessment concern organized in the past has survived to prove that a life insurance undertaking can be permanently conducted on such a basis. They have all failed. Most of them have disappeared altogether, with great loss and hardship to those who depended upon them for protection. A few, realizing the unsoundness of the system in time, were reorganized on a legal reserve basis, which also involved considerable loss and hardship on the old members who had to make up the accumulated deficit in the reserves, which often meant a raise in their rates to almost the prohibitive point or a reduction in the amount of their insurance to near the vanishing point.

Such has been the invariable experience of all life insurance undertakings conducted on other than a sound actuarial basis, and as the laws of mortality apply with equal force to companies, associations and societies, such will be the experience in the future. Therefore, the only kind of life insurance to buy is legal reserve life insurance.

In the circular or prospectus of the Empire Home Benefit Association, of Vancouver, B.C., enclosed with your inquiry, there is a list of 21 societies and associations in existence in Great Britain, with date of organization, and it is stated that they have been in operation for a great number of years without a default. The reader is left to draw the conclusion that these societies and associations operate on the same basis as the Empire Home Benefit Association, and that as they have survived for such a lengthy period on the assessment system they have demonstrated that life insurance can be permanently conducted on such a basis.

Three of the societies listed are the Clergy Mutual, organized 1829; the Scottish Widows, organized 1815; and the Friends Provident (not Providence as the name is spelled in the circular), organized 1832. These are the names of three well-known British life insurance institutions which operate on the legal reserve basis and not on the assessment system, and that they are still in existence is due to the fact that they have maintained the necessary legal reserves to carry out their contracts without deduction or abatement however far into the future they may extend. This use of the names of legal reserve institutions in an effort to bolster up an assessment proposition reflects no credit on the promoters of the Empire Home Benefit Association, and is bound to act as a boomerang when it becomes known to those invited to join the assessment concern.

It is stated in the circular that a payment of \$10 covers the membership fee of \$5 and the first year's annual dues of \$5; and that 60 per cent of all annual dues is placed in the Mortality Trust Fund, and the balance, 40 per cent, used to defray the expenses of the association. In the event of the death of any member, the assessment is not to exceed \$1, and is to be decreased to 50c as the membership is filled up. No medical examination is required, and people of either sex,

Tears will not Mend a Broken Leg---or Pay the Doctor's Bill

Being sorry doesn't help, when an Accident or Sickness strikes the Bread-Winner of the family. A Mutual Benefit, Health and Accident Insurance Policy will provide payment of a monthly indemnity during disability. No business man or professional man can afford to be without this insurance.

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IN
BENEFITS



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ESTABLISHED 1797

This time-honored and time-tested Society has ample assets for all emergencies.

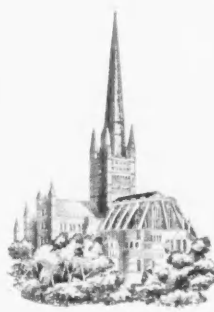
CANADA SECURITY ASSURANCE COMPANY

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THE MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED—1906

A STRONG PROGRESSIVE COMPANY
OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

Selected Risks / mean BIGGER DIVIDENDS for our POLICYHOLDERS

BRANCHES ACROSS CANADA
Vancouver
Kelowna
Victoria
Edmonton
Calgary
Saskatoon
Winnipeg
Toronto
Hamilton
Ottawa
Montreal
Quebec City
St. John
Halifax

BY selecting only the highest type of risks this company is able to effect substantial savings for its policyholders, which are returned to them in the form of dividends. In 1935 \$1,088,428 were distributed in this way.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

Non-Assessable Policies Assets \$6,000,000.

CENTRAL MANUFACTURERS Mutual Insurance Company

1201 Concourse Building—TORONTO—Elgin 7207

MUTUAL FIRE AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Net Cash Surplus, \$2,254,877.28 Policies Non-Assessable
Annual Cash Dividends Since 1876: Present Rate 25%

from age 16 to 50 years, in good health may join.

It is obvious that this is a crude form of post-mortem assessment which which used to flourish fifty or sixty years ago when our insurance laws were very lax and knowledge of life insurance was not as general as it is today. It was exploited by almost countless societies and associations of one kind and another, not one of which has survived to prove that the plan was a sound one. A license cannot now be obtained from either the Dominion or most of the Provinces to operate or to continue to operate a life insurance undertaking on such a basis. In some of the Western Provinces, however, while no new assessment concerns can obtain a license, those already in existence are evidently permitted to continue taking money from the public for their unsound schemes.

MORE WORLD TRADE IS NEEDED

(Continued from Page 21)

what is for all practical purposes a lost opportunity. It is hoped, however, that the elixir will be injected which will bring not merely new life but new form. If agreement could be reached on the lines of the Dutch Convention of 1932, the outlook for at least this European bloc would be bright. At Dutch the Netherlands agreed to form with Belgium-Luxemburg a basis for free trade. This agreement was for progressive 10 per cent reductions each year in the customs duties of each country for five years.

The agreement was not closed, and invitations were tendered to the whole world; but other countries found the prospect of closer co-operation less than that of mythical self-dependence. It must be confessed that the death blow to the scheme was dealt by the British Government, who would not consent to any qualification of her most-favored-nation rights.

One nation remains to be considered. The United States, that new other Eden or possibly so, if she can learn the lessons of the General Motors strike, has geographical justification more than any other country in the world for a doctrine of self-sufficiency. Bearing in mind the structure of the

whole American continent, it would not be wise to read too much now into the success of the recent Pan-American Conference. The test of Roosevelt's goodwill in the matter of trade will be when he desires, as he is already desiring, so much traditional friendship, those clauses in the U.S. Charter, for instance, which, dating from the war, permit financial association with other countries only on terms which now have an out-dated meaning. These are such terms as those which now prevent a loan from the United States to France, because she has not fulfilled her reparations bargain to the letter. With the old lumber thrown overboard the U.S. could very well enter the European democratic bloc of nations, a closer trading association between whom must be the world's chief hope of an all-round resuscitation of international commerce. It is questionable, however, whether such an obviously political measure as the proposed loan by the U.S. to Germany is the best mode of entry into European finance.

MILL OWNERS' APPOINTMENT

THE Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Iowa, with Canadian head office at Hamilton, announces the appointment of Stanley J. Slater, of Toronto, as inspector in charge of Western Canadian business.

Mr. Slater goes to the Mill Owners after fifteen years with the Hartford office in Toronto. He has been actively identified with the Toronto Pond of the Blue Goose and of late years has been producer and director of the very successful operettas staged by that organization.

JOINT TREASURER OF SUN LIFE

ARTHUR B. WOOD, president and managing director of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, announces the promotion of H. P. Thornhill from the position of associate treasurer to that of joint treasurer with the rank of a senior officer of the company.

Mr. Thornhill joined the Sun Life as assistant treasurer in 1923. He received his early training with Lloyd's Bank and later with the Bank of British North America.

COMPANY REPORTS

ST. LAWRENCE PAPER

ANNUAL report of St. Lawrence Paper Mills Company shows that operations for 1936 resulted in a profit before depreciation of \$238,304, compared with a loss of \$36,964 in 1935. Liabilities to the Shawinigan Water & Power Company and Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, were settled during the year at a saving of \$372,075.

An issue of bonds, authorized by shareholders in June, 1936, to secure necessary advances to effect this settlement, have not actually been issued pending the outcome of certain negotiations. Further collections and settlements resulted in an additional saving of \$60,117. These items, together with the operating profit, amounted to \$670,496, which amount was transferred to reserve for depreciation.

After settling deferred liabilities at a cost of \$600,000 and expending \$152,915 on fixed assets, working capital as at the end of December 1936 stood at \$334,635.

Newspaper sales in 1936 amounted to 123,812 tons, compared with 108,348 tons in 1935.

The reorganization carried out by Lake St. John Power and Paper Company, resulted in the company's holdings of 36,000 shares of that company's 7 per cent, cumulative preferred stock being replaced by 18,000 shares of 6 per cent, non-cumulative preferred stock and 51,169 shares common stock, the latter representing voting control, subject to voting trust agreement. The current market value of these holdings is substantially in excess of the amount of \$2,150,000 at which they are carried on the St. Lawrence Paper Mills Company's books.

The report states that the company's sales of newsprint should show a further increase in 1937 and a slightly higher price. Barring unforeseen developments of an adverse character, it is expected that profits for 1937 will be substantially in excess of 1936.

LUMBERMEN'S MUTUAL

Continuing its impressive record of uninterrupted growth in each year since organization in 1912, the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company of Chicago reports gains in all departments of its business for the 24th consecutive year in its annual statement for 1936. Earnings increased to a new high record of \$5,248,372 from \$4,002,437 for the previous year, a gain of \$1,244,934. Assets increased to \$26,630,204 on December 31, 1936, a gain of \$4,018,905 over the 1935 total of \$22,611,299.

Premium income reached a new high record for the year totaling \$22,219,614 as compared with \$20,343,475 for 1935, a gain of \$1,876,139. After returning \$3,362,855 to policyholders in cash dividends, the largest payment since organization, the company's net surplus showed a gain for the year of \$512,332.83 to \$3,594,765.86.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON

Bondholders and owners of preferred and common stock under the reorganization plan of Brandram-Henderson, Ltd., have been requested to deposit their present certificates for cancellation, so that they can obtain the new bonds and stock under the plan approved on April 2, 1936.

Under the new set-up each holder of a present \$500 6 per cent, 20-year sinking fund consolidated mortgage gold bond receives a \$500 6 per cent, 20-year first mortgage income and fixed interest bond, along with 7½ new no par value shares; the preferred shareholders receive 5 new no par shares for every one formerly held, and the common shareholders obtain one new for every one old share.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL

PROGRESS on sound and stable lines was made by the Portage La Prairie Mutual Insurance Company during 1936, the reports and statements presented to the policy holders at the annual meeting show.

The policy of restricting the company's business to fire and wind-storm insurance, which had been inaugurated the previous year, was carried to completion during 1936, and the end of the year saw all other forms of insurance either cancelled out or reinsured. While this meant some writing down of assets, an even

greater reduction was made possible on the liabilities side, resulting in a net increase in the company's surplus, which now stands at \$369,726, without including the further contingent asset represented by the unassessed portion of policy holders' premium notes, which amounts to an additional \$585,095.

Premiums on cash business show some improvement over 1935, but an even more encouraging feature is a substantial increase of \$599,482 in the premium note business on the prairies during 1936, and the healthy state of collections in this department.

The President, M. G. Tidsbury, pointed to the fact that collections of over 90 per cent, in 1936, as against 87 per cent, in 1935, indicated clearly the high character of the risks, and also a general improvement in conditions. A slight increase in the loss ratio during the year was noted, but this was well within the normal year-to-year swing. The company now has nearly \$3.00 worth of assets for every \$1.00 worth of liabilities, without taking into consideration the further asset of unassessed premium notes.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO

NET profits of \$6,058,304 are shown in the twenty-fifth annual report of Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited, for 1936. Net profits in 1935 were \$5,843,944.

After payment of dividends, surplus at the end of 1936 was \$2,268,643, compared with \$2,054,283 at the end of the previous year. The profit and loss balance increased from \$8,842,840 to \$9,382,403.

Working capital also showed an increase. At \$18,880,559 it was \$948,223 higher than last year's \$17,932,336. The increase was due to the improved cash position of the company, as shown in the balance sheet.

Changes in dividend payments are announced in the directors' report, which says, in part: "While in the opinion of directors business prospects for 1937 are satisfactory, it should be borne in mind that neither the payment of a larger final dividend this year nor the increase in the rate of interim dividends is to be construed as implying any increase in the total annual dividend disbursements on ordinary shares in future above the 5½ cents per share which has been paid during the past five years."

MONTREAL COTTONS

NET profits of Montreal Cottons Limited for 1936, after depreciation, bond interest, executive salaries, etc., amounted to \$405,407, compared with \$214,987 for the previous year. After transfer of \$100,000 to cotton reserve and \$35,757 to sinking fund reserve, and payment of \$210,000 in preferred dividends, balance at credit stood at \$76,188, compared with \$21,233 at the close of the previous year. No dividends were paid on the common stock during the year, but a common dividend of one-half of 1 per cent, has been declared, payable March 15.

Balance sheet shows an improvement in working capital from \$1,032,948 in 1935 to \$1,354,122. Bank loan has been reduced from \$604,000 to \$473,379. The bank loan is no longer secured under Section 88 of the Bank Act, for the company now requires the bank's assistance only for the financing of raw cotton purchases. Inventories of raw cotton and supplies are valued at \$1,862,843, compared with \$1,810,342. Fixed assets at cost, less depreciation reserve, are valued at \$5,361,852, compared with \$5,657,482 in 1935.

ASSOCIATED TELEPHONE

Reports that the subsidiary telephone companies of Associated Telephone & Telegraph Company have, in the aggregate, more telephone stations in operation at present than during the peak conditions of 1929, culminate several years of improvement from depression levels. Subsidiaries manufacturing telephone equipment are also reported to be booked with orders for six months ahead. The company is a holding organization for subsidiaries which are engaged in the manufacture and sale of telephone equipment, operating telephone companies, research and development companies and enterprises related to the telephone industry in the United States, Canada, Eng-



WARD WRIGHT, K.C., who was elected vice-president of the Chartered Trust and Executor Company at the annual meeting.

land, South America and various other parts of the world.

This improvement in business enabled the directors to resume partial dividends on its 7 per cent and \$6 first preferred stocks in August, 1936, after a lapse from April, 1932. There has been a resultant advance in the market for the 5½ per cent debentures due 1955 from 63 two years ago to a current price of approximately 92.

Anglo-Canadian Telephone Company, which is the holding company for the Canadian enterprises of Associated Telephone & Telegraph and whose most important subsidiary is British Columbia Telephone Company, has also been enjoying better business. Replacement of its 7 per cent preferred stock by a 5½ per cent issue, it is estimated, will reduce annual preferred dividend requirements by \$31,350 which will be reflected in increased earnings available for the junior securities.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL

Crowning 36 years of sound growth, the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association's 36th annual statement shows impressive advance in all departments of its organization.

Total dividends paid to policyholders was greater; assets were increased, and surplus greatly added to.

The 1936 increase in surplus of \$195,445 carries on the record of steady, constructive building that the company has maintained in the past. Dividends paid to policyholders were \$1,143,727—an increase of \$45,299 over 1935. Losses paid to policyholders amounted to \$2,150,763, against \$1,839,682 in the previous year.

The following figures show the company's advance over the past 30 years:

| | Assets | Surplus | Written Premiums |
|------|------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1906 | \$ 124,312 | \$ 297 | \$ 200,011 |
| 1916 | 486,094 | 132,744 | 771,851 |
| 1926 | 3,751,733 | 712,358 | 5,864,208 |
| 1936 | 6,907,141 | 2,106,206 | 6,511,778 |

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE

ANNUAL report for Canadian Locomotive Company for 1936 shows operating profit of \$52,517, all of which was written off to depreciation. This is the first write-off to depreciation since 1931 when \$159,258 was provided.

The company's accumulated deficit, therefore, still stands at \$229,231, but apparently the situation is expected to improve in 1937. In 1936 the company started out with contracts for seven locomotives, but it is entering 1937 with orders for twenty-three locomotives. William Casey, President, thinks that these, together with mining and miscellaneous orders, justify some optimism for the coming year. "It is further felt that the railways are now attempting to put into effect a definite policy of replacing obsolete equipment," added Mr. Casey.

Current assets are down from \$311,995 to \$276,181 and current liabilities are down from \$198,647 to \$60,855. Secured bank loans of \$55,000 was paid off during the year, and accounts payable dropped from \$143,647 to \$60,855. Inventories are down from \$299,307 to \$106,917.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE

AMERICAN Automobile Insurance Co., pioneer exclusively automobile insurer, reports substantial progress made during the year ended Dec. 31, 1936. Total assets of the company at the end of the year amounted to \$18,868,087 as compared with \$14,214,585 a year ago. Accounting largely for the gain was the increase in holdings of U. S. Government bonds from \$1,505,928 to \$7,031,095. Total investments amounted to \$15,173,106 as compared with \$11,711,651 at the close of 1935. Cash showed a gain from \$1,151,086 to \$2,120,028.

On the liability side the capital stock is shown to have been increased from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 while surplus now amounts to \$6,704,325 against \$4,681,974 a year ago. Reserve for unearned premiums stands at \$5,170,591 against \$4,360,498. It was recently announced by the company that for the protection of Canadian policyholders it has deposited \$556,000 with the Dominion Government.

DOMINION TAR

THE 1936 operating profit of Dominion Tar and Chemical Company was \$1,155,763, as compared with \$966,011 in 1935. Net profit, after all charges, stood at \$384,166, as compared with \$219,936 in 1935, and net losses of \$89,222, in 1934, and of \$318,711 in 1933. After preferred dividend profits were equal to 29 cents a share on common against nothing in the preceding year mentioned. The last profit shown on common was 1 cent a share in 1931.

The company improved its position considerably in November last by refunding the 6 per cent, debentures due 1949, with a new issue of 3½ per cent,

serial debentures and fifteen-year 4½ per cent, debentures to a total of \$5,000,000. In future years the lower interest charges will be reflected in the statement.

The working capital of the company increased from \$2.1 millions to \$2.4 millions. Current assets were up from \$2.7 millions to nearly \$3 millions, and current liabilities at \$566,199 were down \$20,000. Income tax payments were higher because of the higher earnings.

BROMPTON P. & P.

OPERATIONS for 1936 of Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, after providing for depletion, resulted in a profit, before depreciation and income tax, of \$480,389, compared with \$192,724 in 1935, an improvement of \$287,665. After depreciation, income tax and other charges, earnings in 1936 amounted to \$116,191, equivalent to over 38 cents per share on the common stock. This amount, together with credits with respect to prior years of \$300,000, increased surplus account as at Dec. 31, 1936, to \$487,845.

After spending \$67,739 on additions to fixed assets, and providing for the repayment of \$246,000 of bonds and mortgages of a wholly owned subsidiary, McCrea-Wilson Lumber Company, Limited, working capital showed an improvement during 1936 of \$500,338, and at the end of the year stood at \$2,046,215, with current assets over six and one-half times current liabilities. Cash alone at \$772,878 was over twice current liabilities.

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE

PARTICIPATING dividends of the Prudential Assurance Co. of London will be continued on the same basis for 1937 as in 1936, the company has announced. Dividends of \$23 per \$1,000 sum assured will be paid on whole life fully participating policies and on endowment policies \$20 on each \$1,000 of insurance.

Policyholders who elect to take dividends in cash will receive the same values of dividends as during 1936.

ECONOMICAL MUTUAL

ASSETS of the Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Co. increased by \$145,000 to \$2,290,782 during 1936, the recently released annual statement shows. Net premium income during the year amounted to \$308,158. Losses totalled \$108,350, giving a loss ratio of 35.2 per cent.

Feature of the mutual's balance sheet is an increase of \$124,000 in surplus account, bringing the total at the year end to \$1,914,116. This is reflected among assets by increases of \$63,000 and \$53,000 respectively in bonds and mortgages and a smaller increase in cash. Agents' balances are also somewhat higher than a year ago. Market value of investments is materially lower than the values carried in the company's statement. Bonds, for example, are shown at \$1,188,185, having a market valuation of \$1,152,337, and stocks, shown at \$69,949, are currently quoted at \$27,900.

MINES

(Continued from Page 28)

when the market boom occurred some years ago. At that time, Coast Copper sold up to \$66 per share, compared with \$8 or \$9 at present. Sherritt-Gordon sold up to between \$9 and \$10 per share as compared with \$3.60 at present,—and a somewhat similar situation prevails among other base metal producers.

Bankfield is making good progress with mill construction and the plant should go into operation within eight weeks.

McIntyre-Porcupine Mines, reported to have acquired 100,000 shares of International Nickel Mines some years ago at less than \$20 per share, has an indicated profit of over \$5,000,000 in this item.

Hollinger Consolidated realized a profit of \$1.18 per share during 1936. Ore reserves are estimated at 7,257,000 tons containing \$86,400,000. Production last year was \$14,530,000.

Gold producers in Canada are closely watching the trend of economic conditions throughout the world. It is now costing an average of about \$22 per ounce to produce gold in Canada. That is the average cost as measured by the performance at all the leading gold mines.

It is costing Lake Shore between \$17 and \$18 to produce an ounce of gold. About the same cost prevails at Wright-Hargreaves. It is costing Teck-Hughes between \$19 and \$20 per ounce to produce gold, while the cost of production at McIntyre-Porcupine is between \$21 and \$22 per ounce. It costs Hollinger \$21 to produce an ounce of gold, and a similar cost at Macassa.

Kerr Addison having shown extremely sharp appreciation in value as measured by quotations for shares on the open market, has given rise to a belief that more detailed official information than that now available would be required to justify the rise.

Sachigo River has almost completed the hauling of 500 tons of freight over the winter road of 240 miles to this new mine. Sinking has commenced, with 300 ft. the first objective.

Sherritt Gordon has more than 10 years in ore reserves ahead of the present mill of 1,000 tons per day. The deeper levels now about to be opened up are expected to increase this reserve and permit consideration of an increase to 2,000 tons per day.

Lake Geneva has announced a decision to resume operations.

Duport Mines, near Kenora is doing further diamond drilling and has plans to carry underground work to 500 ft. in depth. Although this property has not yet been equipped with a mill, sufficient high grade gold ore has been shipped out to pay for a large

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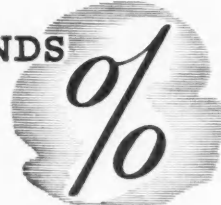


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A bond certificate is an evidence of debt—a fractional interest in the "promise to pay" of a government, a municipality or a corporation which has borrowed money. A bondholder has no control and no ownership. He is entitled only to interest and the repayment of principal on stated terms and conditions.

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IMPORTS FROM BRITAIN TO RISE

(Continued from Page 21)

come a time, however, and it may come more quickly than many of us expect, when precisely the opposite policy will have to be followed if the best interests of the country are to be served. His remark was aimed at speculative boom tendencies. But if credit is tightened to check this, then it will be tighter as applied to government borrowing also. How will budgets be balanced when three per cent. loans have to be refunded by the issue of new bonds at four per cent. or five per cent.?

FROM these dark phases of public policy it is refreshing to turn to the more enlightened attitude towards trade and commerce, as evidenced in the tariff concessions on British goods. In the depression years we had built up in this country a complicated system of trade restriction which made prosperity impossible, even had other conditions been favorable. Those intentions may have been good, but it is doubtful if they were accomplished. In later years, and in fact since the British-Canadian agreement of 1932, we have been slowly getting out of that mess. Every year there have been tariff reductions, and every year there have been increases in our foreign trade. This year again, the changes are practically all downward. The 1936 pact with the United States was a real achievement in the face of the preferences which had already been granted to the United Kingdom. The tariff changes of 1937 maintain and enlarge the British preferences, while at the same time lowering rather than raising the rates to other treaty countries and the general rates. That is quite possible so long as we are prepared to go far enough in the way of reductions. The Canadian manufacturer, of course, is the one who must stand the shot.

But there is nothing in the budget to indicate that any substantial Canadian industry will be wiped out or even seriously impaired; nor during the few days that have elapsed since the budget was brought down has there been any such view expressed by any industrial group. That all points to very thorough study of the situation by the Tariff Board and the government itself. The Tariff Board has learned much in the course of many inquiries. It found cases where domestic prices were well below those of imported goods, so that protection was excessive and perhaps dangerous. It found other cases where domestic prices were kept right up to what the tariff permitted, and where domestic profits were high. Both of these situations made concessions possible without heavy sacrifice.

SO FAR as the British market is concerned, the new agreement seems to do little more than assure that the advantages already enjoyed by Canadian products will be maintained until 1940. It is on the Canadian side that the new concessions are granted. That makes the new agreement a one-sided affair, apparently. But such a change was called for because Canada undoubtedly had the advantage under the former scheme: Britain would not have continued unless a better balanced result could be attained. The following figures of trade between Canada and the United Kingdom show a striking trend:

| Canada's Trade with United Kingdom | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|
| (Millions of \$.) | | | |
| Calendar Year | Exports to U.K. | Imports from U.K. | Balance |
| 1932 | 178 | 94 | 84 |
| 1933 | 211 | 98 | 113 |
| 1934 | 276 | 113 | 163 |
| 1935 | 304 | 117 | 187 |
| 1936 | 400 | 123 | 277 |

These figures show that under the influence of business recovery and with the assistance of preferences, our exports to Great Britain have more than doubled while our imports from that country have risen by only some 30 per cent. The 1936

balance of \$277 millions in our favor is one of the greatest to be found between any two countries in the world. If we did not have that access to the British market, in the form of preferences as against Denmark, Argentina and some other countries selling products similar to ours, and possibly at some sacrifice on the part of the British consumer, our export sales and buying power would not be at its present level.

We are inclined to buy from the United States because that country has a natural advantage here arising out of its mass production, low costs, similarity of people and products, and overflow of advertising into Canada. But for these very reasons the United States is not inclined to buy from us. Here is an interesting table of figures:

| % of Canada's Total Exports | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Calendar Years | To U.K. | To U.S. |
| 1932 | 36.1 | 32.8 |
| 1933 | 39.6 | 32.1 |
| 1934 | 41.4 | 34.1 |
| 1935 | 41.6 | 36.5 |
| 1936 | 43.5 | 36.0 |

| % of Canada's Total Imports | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Calendar Years | From U.K. | From U.S. |
| 1932 | 20.6 | 58.2 |
| 1933 | 24.4 | 54.2 |
| 1934 | 22.1 | 57.3 |
| 1935 | 21.2 | 56.8 |
| 1936 | 19.4 | 58.2 |

This shows the United Kingdom to have gained in relative importance in our export business, even though we have increased our percentage to the United States as well. The already low ratio of imports from the United Kingdom has tended to sag, while we have continued to obtain well over half of our imported goods from the United States.

THE new Anglo-Canadian agreement gives to British manufacturers an opportunity to increase their sales here. What results they get will depend on whether they keep their costs down and also on how aggressively and effectively they go after Canadian business. Wage rates and other costs have advanced in Britain, but price indexes show a somewhat slower advance there than on this continent. The competitive position of British goods in the Canadian market should be strengthened under these new concessions, therefore. But it will be necessary for the British manufacturers to go after the business aggressively, through close study of Canadian demands, and through advertising and other sales effort.

There is a general disposition in Britain to produce good articles and to at least let the world know about them, but not to vary the details or the packaging enough to suit the individual market. That is a common criticism anyway, although in view of the nation's great success in world trade any comment may be like carrying coals to Newcastle. It seems important from this angle because many of the things that we might get from Great Britain are not bought on the basis of price exclusively. Take carpet or wallpaper, for example. Superiority in goods may be offset by differences in design in such articles. In fabrics, in steel and in office machines, we tend towards American standards. In confectionery and toilet preparations we become familiar with brands which are popular across the line. These are difficulties which must be overcome by British manufacturers through their branches or agents and in some cases through alteration in the products themselves.

THAT the new tariff concessions are worth-while may be shown by a few illustrations. The casual reader of the daily newspaper probably did not take the time to go through every one of the 179 groups of goods on which the preferential duties are lowered. The business man is usually satisfied when he has examined the items with which he is personally concerned. A detailed study reveals reductions throughout the whole list of considerable importance, especially as they follow on

other concessions made in prior years.

Wallpaper from the United Kingdom in future will pay 17½ per cent, in place of 22½ per cent, in the past; the general rate is 35 per cent, plus two cents per lb. That is a substantial concession to British wallpaper, giving it a wide preferential margin. The former British rate of 15 per cent, on adding and calculating machines is dropped entirely, making them free, while those coming from the United States must still pay 20 per cent., and the general rate being 25 per cent., if British manufacturers are on the job at all in this line, that concession ought to be a good one. Ale and beer under the British preference is cut from 30 cents to 15 cents per gallon (or per six quart bottles or twelve pint bottles). The ad valorem duty on British confectionery is cut from 22½ per cent, to 15 per cent., though there is still a specific duty of ½ cent per lb. to be paid. Drain and sewer pipes are cut from 25 per cent, to 20 per cent., and floor tiling from 20 per cent, to 15 per cent.

One of the greatest reductions is on wool socks and stockings which formerly paid 30 per cent, ad valorem plus 75 cents per dozen under the British preference, and 35 per cent, ad valorem plus \$1.50 per dozen under the general tariff; the new schedule provides for only 20 per cent, ad valorem plus 30 cents per dozen under the British preference with no change in the general rate. That cuts the protection against British lines to just about half what it was, and gives them a very wide preference as against lines paying the general rate.

The broad results of the tariff changes should be a lowering of prices in many lines (provided that rising costs do not catch up overnight and immediately offset the tariff reductions), closer competition for Canadian manufacturers in these lines, and an increase in imports of British goods into Canada. The concessions are on a scale that might have been disastrous in 1932 or 1933. Now they can be absorbed in the rising tide of business. Canadian manufacturers can still make substantial profits, if they are efficient. And the gain in British sales may come from a rise in total business, rather than out of the volume now enjoyed by Canadian and other firms.

NATIONAL PARKS

ONE of the interesting developments of the past half century has been the growth of Canada's system of national parks. Their inception almost coincided with the completion of the first transcontinental railway, the Canadian Pacific, in 1885, when the initial area of ten square miles, embracing the mineral hot springs at Banff, Alberta, was reserved for park purposes, and from this modest start grew Banff National Park. Since that time the Dominion Government set aside in Alberta and British Columbia nearly 9,000 square miles as national parks. This is equal to about two-thirds the size of Switzerland and nearly as large as Belgium. To this extensive territory must be added those national parks established in Saskatchewan and Manitoba which have a combined area of over 3,000 square miles. Smaller national parks or historic sites have been created in Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Canada's national parks are now eighteen in number and embrace an area of more than 12,000 square miles.

The purposes of the national parks are to conserve fauna, flora, and landscape, to preserve and mark historic sites, and to provide areas where people may withdraw for periods of rest and recreation wholly undisturbed by the distractions of city and town life. Accommodation available ranges from modest campsites to palatial hotels. Golf, tennis and fishing are among the many forms of recreation which may be enjoyed. Every year the popularity of the parks continues to increase; during the past five years no fewer than three million visitors have registered.

Sixty-Fifth Annual Financial Statement THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1936

| ASSETS | | LIABILITIES | |
|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Book value of Real Estate owned or held for sale | \$ 88,656.57 | Total Provision for unpaid claims | \$ 12,340.64 |
| Mortgage Loans on Real Estate, first mortgages | 852,782.88 | Total net reserve carried out at 80% | 213,951.50 |
| Agreements for sale | 5,549.22 | Reserve and unpaid losses under unlicensed reinsurance, unsecured | 46,242.42 |
| Amount of loans secured by stocks | 2,000.00 | Taxes due and accrued | 7,901.57 |
| Book value of bonds and debentures owned | 1,188,185.12 | Reserve for loss on investments | 87,897.31 |
| Book value of stocks owned | 69,349.55 | Special Reserves | 8,155.32 |
| Cash on hand and in bank | 50,481.71 | | |
| Interest due and accrued | 25,225.57 | | |
| Rents due | 555.28 | | |
| Agents' Balances written on or after Oct. 1st, 1936 | 46,174.20 | Surplus for protection of policyholders | 1,914,116.11 |
| Amount due from Reinsurance, on losses already paid | 11,066.78 | | |
| | <u>\$2,290,582.46</u> | | <u>\$2,290,582.46</u> |

*Market value \$1,152,357.44
**Market value 27,000.00

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS

We certify that we have made a continuous monthly audit of the books of account and vouchers of The Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the year ending 31st December, 1936; that in our opinion the above balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the company's affairs as shown by its books and other information supplied us, and that all our requirements as auditors of the company have been complied with.

Scully & Scully, Chartered Accountants; J. A. Law, Auditors.
Dated at Kitchener, Ont., January 15th, 1937.

TOMORROW

Tomorrow—some day—inevitably, either your family will need money to replace your earnings or you yourself will need income to keep you independent.

Unless you provide today, there will not be money—Tomorrow. This sounds obvious, but have you really done it adequately? It is easier to dispense with a luxury now than a necessity—Tomorrow.

When our representative proposes a plan to make the future more secure, will you act today and not put it off until—Tomorrow?



FROM HAMLET TO STEEL CENTRE. A striking picture, taken at night, of the Appleby-Frodingham Steel Company's works at Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire, England. Few towns in that country have risen so rapidly as Scunthorpe, for in little over 70 years it has grown from a hamlet to one of the most important steel centres. The town, which has just received its charter of incorporation, has been granted a coat-of-arms with the motto "The heavens reflect our labours", a reference to the glow of the furnaces, which by night can be seen for miles around.

COMMUNISM AND CAPITALISM

(Continued from Page 22)

for most imported goods with exported goods. This being the case, "conquest of foreign markets" does not, over a period, reduce the home supply of goods and is not, as Communists would have us believe, a means of escape from the mythical "crises resulting from over-capitalization and consequent over-production."

Marx over-simplified the social structure, failing to foresee the growth of a large "white-collar" middle class as a result of increased mechanization of industry. The forecast of "expropriation of capitalists by centralization of capital" was wide of the mark; there has been, instead, wide decentralization of capital. Capitalists in Canada, whom Communists would "liquidate", include all who own bonds and stocks representing capital employed in business or in governmental projects, owners of farms and residences and stores and merchandise, about five million bank depositors and about five million holders of life insurance policies of an average value of \$350. Canadian capitalists, obviously, number considerably more than, and include many of, the two and a half million people who are gainfully employed as wage-earners.

THE Marxist doctrine of the inevitability of a final conflict between classes and final victory of the working class is based on Marx' historical analyses and the following line of reasoning. Under capitalism the interests of classes conflict and there is perpetual struggle between exploiters and exploited; this class struggle is unavoidable as long as ownership of the means of production is in private hands because, for just as long, there will be an oppressed laboring class. The final conflict, therefore, must be between workers and owners and must substitute a co-operative commonwealth for the system of private ownership. All the power of the state is, directly and indirectly, controlled by those who control the means of production; workers cannot gain control of the means of production without previously taking over the state power which invariably defends the status quo; armed resistance would be inevitable and, therefore, armed revolt is equally inevitable.

Marx did not oppose improvement of the workers' lot by peaceful co-operation between the "contending classes" but he believed, quite definitely, that nothing could prevent an eventual "explosion". The ill he saw he attributed solely to the fact that the very existence of private ownership and the profit motive depended on exploitation of the workers. However well-intentioned owners might be and whatever social legislation was enacted, the essential inequalities and injustices would remain. Nothing could cure the workers' troubles but assumption by the workers of control of their own destinies.

DURING seven thousand years or so of detailed recorded history there has never been an absence of conflicting classes and conflicting interests. Marx was right. But why should there be and how could there be? Is there any conceivable virtue in a society which differentiates in no degree between ability and incompetency, education and ignorance, integrity and dishonesty, indolence and perseverance? Can one imagine, with any enthusiasm, the entire disappearance of personality and individuality and substitution of a world of beings cast from one mould in a colorless pattern of sameness and conformity? Here is the essential fallacy in Communism, for a classless and frictionless society is impossible until every atom of individuality has been bred out of human beings. That is a hopeless contest with the Nature of "Things unless men and women are to be bred in test tubes and beakers and to be scientifically moulded and shaped in laboratories as envisaged by Aldous Huxley in his "Brave New World."

Even if Marx read history aright, there is no firm basis for his theory

of "inevitability". His conclusion that history must repeat itself, that humanity does not control its own destiny and that society must, inevitably, be cleansed in the fires of bloody revolution is belied by history itself. If this were not the case and if amelioration of man's circumstances had never been achieved by peaceful means, there would still be hope. History, said Bolingbroke, is "philosophy teaching by example". We learn from recent revolutions that these breed "purges" and counter-revolutions, entail continuance of the revolutionary spirit, destroy liberty of thought and speech and create military dictatorships from which there is no escape but by further revolution. As Aldous Huxley, in his recent "Eyeless in Gaza", says: "As though you could use violent, unjust means and achieve peace and justice? Means determine ends; and must be like the ends proposed. Means intrinsically different from the ends proposed achieve ends like themselves, not like those they were meant to achieve. Violence and war will produce a peace and a social organization having the potentialities of more violence and war. The war to end war resulted as usual, in a peace essentially like war; the revolution to achieve communism in a hierarchical state where a minority rules by police methods. . . Peace and social justice are only obtainable by means that are just and pacific." In this modern world a social and political system installed by force, lives by force and dies by force.

FOR nineteen years a form of Communism has been the social order in nearly a sixth of the habitable portion of the world. Nearly two hundred million people are living in this modern co-operative commonwealth. But Marx would not recognize his handiwork; if there is some Valhalla for departed Communists, he must view the Russian scene with not a little discomposure. Marx foresaw the necessity for a period of transition during which representatives of the working class, as dictators, would have to suppress freedom of speech and action and to "liquidate" dissenting classes while developing a society of classless common ownership. He did not foresee the drift from Communism back to Capitalism as evidenced by the "savings" of over \$100 each at credit of 400,000 Russian workers (the interest rate was recently reduced from 6 per cent. to 3 per cent) and by the sale in Russia of Russian interest-bearing securities; he could not foretell the trend from a classless society back to the pre-revolution state of conflicting classes, resulting from the present system of graduated "wages". Unequal distribution of the commonly-owned products of common capital and labor, surely, is the negation of every aim and object of Communism. Moreover, land in Russia has not been nationalized; the peasants supported the revolutionists but they would not permit the application of Communistic principles to their own property. The Russian rulers have avoided the issue by a system of co-operatives. So far at least, society has not secured complete control in the interests of society, of either land, labor or capital. Communism, then, is an untried theory.

The Russian revolution, seemingly, was inevitable and Russians may now have the type of government best suited to their present stage of development. Certainly, the position of a large number in that country must be better than under the tyranny of the Czar. It should be noted that, in 1917, the "middle" class was weaker in Russia than in any other important country and that the Russian background was oriental rather than occidental; these two factors—the bilateral nature of the conflict and the absence of the Western World's pride in rugged individualism—may, at least in part, explain the revolutionary success. We can have no quarrel with Communism in Russia; it is, in fact, none of our business—but part of the Communist doctrine is "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel" of Communism to every

worker. Marx' battle cry was "Workers of the world, unite"—and Communism became everybody's business.

A Canadian Communist recently reported to his superiors "From a narrow sect, the party in Canada has developed since 1920 into the leadership of 90 per cent. of all strikes. The strike movement in 1934 involved 585,000 workers." Of the votes cast, 23 per cent. in the last Federal election were for "leftist" candidates. Communist votes in the last election numbered 31,151 as against 5,685 in 1930. Over 30 Communist periodicals are now being published. Widespread propaganda makes the utmost use of the fact that recent upheavals have taken a Communism-versus-Fascism complexion and urges the claims of Communism as the only real protection "the masses" have against Fascism. Communism masquerades under the name "Workers' Democracy" (as if there could be a workers' democracy any more than there could be an aristocrats' democracy or a farmers' democracy). But Communism, to achieve even a remote possibility of success, must enlist the support of a large section of the Labor party. Informal Canadian Labor is very definitely opposed to Communism as evidenced by the recent statement of Mr. P. M. Draper, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, "The Congress has always been opposed to mob rule and violence in any movement for the welfare of the workers of the Dominion. In more than half a century's experience our methods have resulted favorably for the workers. Their wages, hours and conditions generally have improved materially decade by decade and in every country where our methods have been used the worker is in a better condition than elsewhere." Labor can find little hope in the company of those whom Thomas Carlyle described as "that class of cause-and-effect speculators, with whom no wonder would remain wonderful, but all things in heaven

and earth must be computed and accounted for." Labor in Canada realizes now, more than ever, that it is not the sole heir to all the benefits of material progress but that it is a partner—and, often, an actual co-owner—with capital. Labor with capital spells progress; labor against capital means, eventually, dictatorship.

It is said that the largest single voting group in Canada at present is between the ages of 20 and 25 years; that, by the time the next depression occurs, you will have a preponderance of voting power; that youth, in its anxiety to be "up and doing", sometimes takes short cuts to its objective without waiting to appraise the indirect consequences; that there are diseases in our political and economic structure to be cured and that youth may be led to consider amputation a less troublesome remedy than a lengthy administration of the medicine of civilization and its serum of education. As James Russell Lowell wrote: "It is not the falsehood of sophistry which is to be feared, but the grain of truth mingled with it to make it specious; it is not the knavery of the leaders so much as the honesty of the followers they may seduce." But Canadian youth has a background of history, traditions and culture which is a far from fertile field for growth of any desire for control of people by government in place of our prized control of government by the people. The ideals bred by centuries of struggle for more liberty for the individual and less for the King, the Church and the State, are not likely to be snuffed out by the temporary exigencies of economic difficulties.

Social injustices will not be corrected by submergence of all classes in an autarchic state run by laborers or by capitalists; our hope lies in continuance of the attitude of intelligent concession which characterized the transition to democracy in Britain and from which arises higher relations of human life than Marx' "social relations of production". The millennium is far distant but there are developing, daily and obviously, higher modes of human obligation than were ever conceived by any materialistic atheist.

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BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

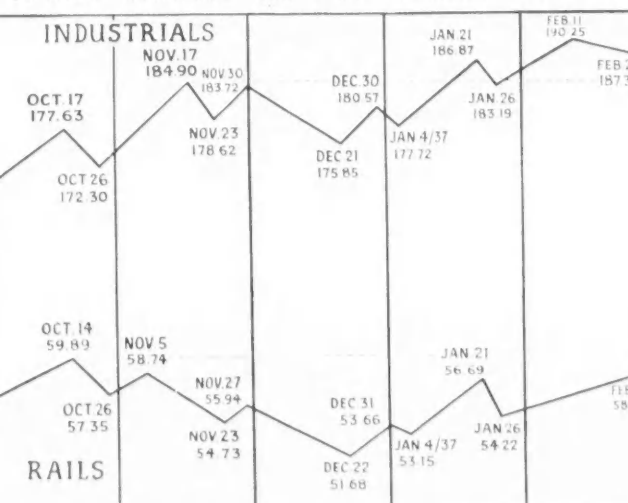
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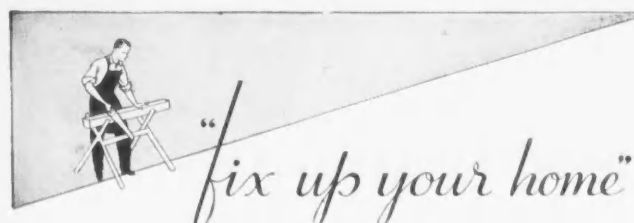
market will have given another bullish reading. This action would strengthen the probability of the rail average moving above its 1936 high point and thus reconfirming the intermediate or secondary trend as upward.

MARKET POSITION. Investors should be holding about 50% in high grade industrial bonds or debentures, 25% in common stocks of companies which have yet to participate in the general recovery under way and about 25% in cash. Investors who make it a practice to hold common stocks only should have a reserve fund of about 75% cash. Speculators on margin should be on the sideline with 100% cash.

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THE FILM CRISIS IN BRITAIN

Efforts of British Film Producers to Capture International Market Have Been Mainly Ineffective

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

THE dangers which attend the indiscriminate importation of foreign methods have been strikingly exemplified in the troubles of the British film industry, to which so much publicity has lately been given. Amid the heavy headlines the background of the disturbing celluloid picture has been overlooked.

The British film industry is, *vis-à-vis* its American rival, usually considered very young. If that were true it would be justifiable to diagnose the present ills as teething troubles, a speedy recovery from which would be a corollary of normal growth. Actually, British producers were in the picture right at the beginning, and one of the major reasons for their present plight is the War, which benefited the American industry as much as it hindered the British one.

Even with other things equal, American films must soon have outstripped British films in the competitive race, with the superior natural resources which American interests were able to exploit. The realization, indeed, that British films suffered from a heavy natural disadvantage was largely responsible for the long post-war period of apathy in the making of films fitted to

command an international market.

With the Cinematograph Films Act of 1927 a new spirit was infused. The Act got rid of some abuses (and modified others) which restrained progress. Its main achievement was the quota system, which provided that the producers should show a certain minimum of British productions. The percentage was arranged on a sliding scale, the maximum being 20 per cent., to take effect as from April 1935. At this rate it will be maintained for another year. Evasion by one means or another has, however, been widely practised.

IT WAS not until some years after the passing of the Act—that is to say, in fact, until quotas had grown to a really useful size, that the development of British films began to follow almost identically the lines of the American industry. The past few years have been an era of "Big Names," not only for actors, but also for producers and their technical associates.

British films seemed ready then to take an increasing share of the international market. Financial interests proved willing to lend large sums of money—though at high rates—on

security which must have been largely a matter of faith in the industry's own vitality and in the Government's concern in seeing that it did not flag.

The end of this story is not yet told, but recent events seem to have concluded one of the most unsatisfactory chapters. Following a decision by some of the Big Five banks to curtail the overdraft facilities which had been secured on guarantees from the more slender insurance companies, some of the smaller producers have gone into liquidation.

Incidentally, the British film industry is handicapped by the policy of the banks in their unwillingness to finance industry for long terms. As a matter of fact, the film industry has been much more generously treated in this respect than most others and it was obviously, according to the traditions of British banking, time to draw in the reins.

Mr. Isidore Ostler has announced that the Gaumont-British Picture Corporation, of which he is President, is faced with the choice of abandoning its efforts in the American market in favour of a programme of cheaper films for the home market only, or abandoning film production altogether.

It is symptomatic of the new direction of the film industry that the prosperity of production should be made dependent upon the success of British films in the international market. It is clear that most of the efforts made to capture an international market have been generally ineffective.

Technical inefficiency has been shown in the greater costs involved in the production of films—length for length and range for range—compared with the corresponding costs in America, and in the general inability of the producers to catch the public's fancy. Financial inefficiency has resulted from the indiscriminate copying of American methods. In general—though some producers have broken away from the idea—money has been made an easy substitute for brains and discrimination. Stars have been imported at huge salaries and production costs have been raised quite out of proportion to prospective revenue by slow productive methods and by the costly delays arising out of a lack of co-operation with the renters.

THESE considerations are important in attempting to discover the best means of re-suscitating the British industry. According to the Moyne Commission, which reviewed the situation last year, the Government should help the industry on the financial, as well as on the administrative, side. This recommendation strikes rather strangely at the moment, when the most solid financial institutions are refusing their assistance to the industry, even at high rates of interest. There seems to be little ease for inviting the Government to operate in a commercial capacity and to shoulder a risk greater than any commercial concern will contemplate. The undertakings given by the cotton industry before Government assistance was forthcoming suggests that it is too soon for the film producers to become plaintive.

Their job is, by co-operation among themselves and with American interests, to produce a scheme which will eradicate the many grievances to which the present *maudaise* is attributed; to submit this scheme to the Board of Trade, and upon it to found a plea for financial assistance. It is hard to believe that the Government would then refuse to assist what might prove in Great Britain, as it has in America, one of the country's staple industries—for the intrinsic merits of British films have been more widely recognized as their finances have weakened.

Oilman's Gift

(Continued from Page 21)

challenged the supremacy of the hitherto invincible Standard Oil Company in its own camp. The two tankers were filled with oil drawn from the Baku Wells, belonging to Sir Henry's company in accordance with contracts which he had made with the Paris house of Rothschild. Ever since that moment Sir Henry Deterding's influence was predominant in the Caucasus and Ural Oilfields, which rapidly increased their output until it reached 16½ per cent of world production, ranking second only to the American fields. In 1911-1912 he acquired the Ural-Caspian oilfields and during the war, which gave this latest supporter of Hitler tremendous opportunities of helping the Allied powers against Germany and making enormous sums of money at the same time, he had to make great sacrifices in order to provide the Russian armies with the oil fuel they needed.

This he resented, but he was furious when the Bolsheviks tore these precious properties from his company. In his book he does not spare them. He uses the hardest words he could find to castigate the Reds, not so much because they stole his and other people's oil wells, all is fair in love and war, but because of the pitiful ineptitude and glaring inefficiency with which they have developed this most precious gift of nature.

It has now become a sort of obsession with him that he must get back the Russian oilfields. He tried to do it in Genoa, at the conference of 1922, and failed, notwithstanding the support of his former American rivals.

Not only did the Reds steal his oilfields, but more bitter still, Sir Henry had to buy oil from them. In order to show his disgust of such an arrange-

ment, he paid a voluntary bonus of 5 per cent on every gallon of Russian oil he sold to the former owners of the Russian fields.

He is perfectly aware, and even boasts of the fact that he is, in Russia, the most abhorred man alive, and his effigy is burnt in public places, and the Soviet fears him because he knows them for what they are, "a set of bluffing bullies," as he said in his biography. On the other hand, dictators of any shade seem rather to appeal to him. Thus he praises the late General Gomez, dictator of Venezuela, as a strict respecter of foreign invested interests. As a matter of fact, he has every reason to be grateful, for it was in Venezuela that the richest virgin sources were found, and Sir Henry Deterding obtained almost a monopoly there.

SOME passages in Hitler's famous book, "Mein Kampf," appear in a remarkable light when considered together with the confessions of Hitler's recently unmasked powerful supporter. Hitler has always contended that the German people has not enough room in which to live, and that Germany must be extended eastwards. Since one of his first acts on coming to power was to draw up a treaty of friendship with Poland, and this treaty still holds good, it is obvious that any expansion of Germany eastwards can only be directed against Soviet Russia, probably the Ukraine.

This fertile southwestern part of the Soviet Union was once before under the rule of the German Empire as a separate "Reich." It was ruled by Herman Skoropatski, whom William II made a royal person and a Grand Cross of the Black Eagle, and this "country of the black soil" supplied the German troops almost exclusively for the last nine months of the war with grain and other foodstuffs. Here again is a link between the Dutch cheese and butter offered to Germany and Sir Henry Deterding's ambitions. For it supplies one of the essentials of warfare, butter being not less important than guns.

The dream of Ukraine aristocrats who have made Skoropatski's little cottage in the fashionable Berlin suburb of Wannsee (also a gift of an industrial magnate, Hugo Stinnes) the headquarters of far-reaching plots and schemes, is to recover a country of their own consisting of 10,000,000 inhabitants. It is one of the richest parts of Russia, extending to the shores of the Black Sea and the Caucasian mountains. If they succeed with Hitler's help, another little jump might recover for Sir Henry Deterding the oilfields which have become the obsession of this septuagenarian's life. At any rate he does not seem to be shy of investing a couple of million pounds in the dream of these strikingly incongruous partners.

Hitler's "official" aim is the destruction of Bolshevism as a world menace. The Ukrainians hope to recover their independence in spite of the fact that a great part of what was formerly their property now belongs to Poland (and in view of his treaty, Hitler can do nothing about that), and in spite of the fact that if they do manage to regain something with Hitler's help, they will be about as independent as Manchukuo is of Japan. To complete the incongruous picture, which would be almost comic if it were not so fraught with danger, there is the supreme capitalist, Sir Henry Deterding, supporting in fact, anti-capitalist Hitler with a "purely humanitarian" gift to relieve "the need and hunger of German women and children."

IT MUST need considerable will-power for a business man to plunge, at his ripe age of seventy-one, into such far-reaching political speculations as Hitler's Eastern Push. But not every septuagenarian bathes in his open-air pool every morning even if the ice has to be broken first, and runs and rides afterwards.

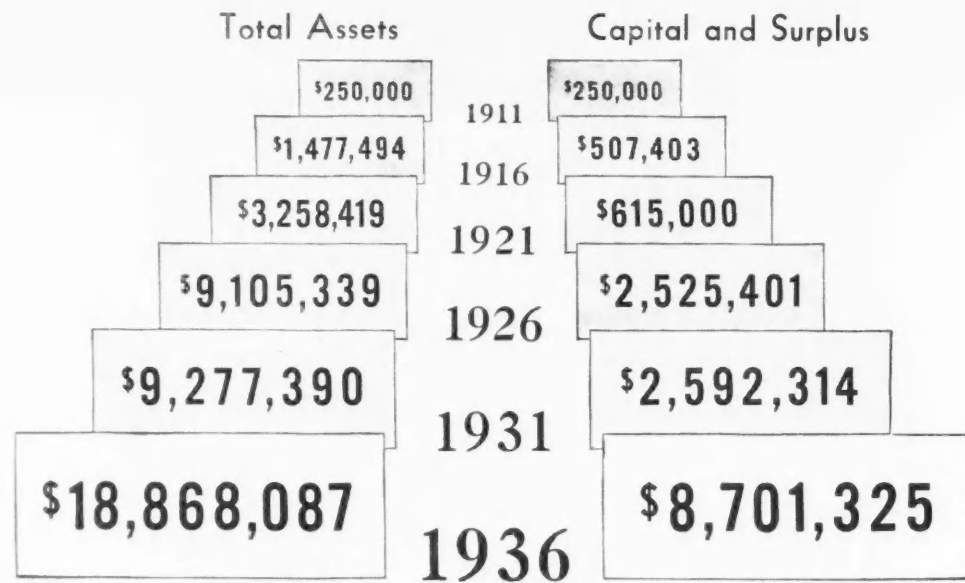
He is of humble stock, and started life more than fifty years ago as a bank clerk in Amsterdam, with, as he says himself, "A head for figures." He needed a head for figures for the calculations which, as manager of a little branch of the Netherlands Trading Company, in the Dutch Indies, he had to make before he transferred his attentions to the oil market, which was then strongly contested in the immediate neighborhood. It took him fourteen years only (1896-1910) to transform the "small" company with the big name" into a mighty world-wide combine, swallowing up gradually, first his rivals in the far east and then, together with the man who later became Lord Bearsted, the British Shell Company and the Rothschilds Oil interests.

This, and his successful attack on the American market were his greatest triumphs. But his masterpiece was when the only surviving and still immensely powerful rival, Standard Oil, agreed that they should split the world up between them and made almost the whole of the world's traffic pay tribute to them. Today Royal Dutch Shell petrol stations, and those of Standard Oil and its affiliated companies spread from the North Pole to the South and round the girth of the Equator, through the deserts and into the highest mountain ranges. More ships are running on oil, and every new motor-car and aeroplane increases the power of the few men who handle this tremendous source of energy.

Henry Deterding was in 1920 made a British knight, and he would be the only Dutchman ever to receive this distinction had not his friend and intimate collaborator, Van der Aalst, also been thus honored. Sir Henry feels himself to be English, and lives mostly in England. His two sons, disliking his trade, are gentlemen farmers, but also in England.

His confessions emphasize the fact that he is a capitalist. Although he has spent the huge sum of £35,000,000 on the establishment of a provident fund for his staff, he admits that he did it with the express intention of winning the right to dismiss any member of his staff of 60,000 at will, when business interests demanded. His generous gift to precisely that nation against which he built, during the war, two highly efficient factories for the manufacture of that extremely dangerous explosive derived from petrol, T.N.T., and which lost the war, because according to Lord Curzon "the Allies floated to victory on a sea of oil," cannot, in view of his past history, and in view of the obsession which has entered his life, be taken as the result of purely humanitarian sentiment.

The Progress of a Quarter Century



FINANCIAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31st, 1936

| ASSETS | | LIABILITIES | |
|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| U.S. Government Bonds | \$ 7,031,095.00 | Reserve for Unearned Premiums | \$ 5,170,591.93 |
| Corporation Stocks | 7,074,894.00 | Reserve for Liability Claims and Claims Expense (N.Y. Law) | 3,692,459.91 |
| Stock of Subsidiary Fire Insurance Company | 1,067,117.04 | Reserve for Other Claims and Claims Expense | 381,368.91 |
| Total Investments | \$15,173,106.04 | Reserve for Commissions (Not Due) | 329,393.01 |
| Premiums in course of collection | | Reserve for Taxes | 565,104.89 |
| Less than 90 days old | 1,525,138.82 | Reserve for Other Liabilities | 27,843.27 |
| Cash in Banks and Offices | 2,120,028.32 | Capital | |
| Accrued Interest | 49,814.24 | Stock | \$2,000,000.00 |
| Total Admitted Assets | \$18,868,087.42 | Surplus | 6,701,325.50 |
| | | Surplus as regards Policyholders | 8,701,325.50 |
| | | Total Liabilities | \$18,868,087.42 |

*Securities carried at \$826,560.54 in the above statement are deposited for purposes required by law.

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